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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

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MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1919.

壹拜禮 號十式月壹英港香

WEATHER FORECAST.

FAIR.

Barometer 30.24
Temperature 3 p.m. 57
Humidity 2 p.m. 69

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PRELIMINARY PEACE CONFERENCE OPENS.

FEATURES OF THE FIRST SITTING.

The Press Demand for Publicity.

Paris, January 18.
Large crowds, including journalists, cinema operators and photographers, assembled early before the Foreign Ministry to see the arrival of delegates at the opening of the great Peace Conference. M. Jules Cambon was the first arrival and the rest followed in twos and threes. After entering the Foreign Ministry they passed through the Salon du Congrès and the Salon des Ambassadeurs, reaching the Salle de l'Horloge, where they took their appointed places, which were marked by little white gilt-edged cards. President Wilson on arrival was saluted with drums and fifes. He smilingly posed for the camera-men. The Indian and Hedjaz delegates, with their brilliant turbans, lent picturesqueness to the scene. President Poincaré received the same ceremonial as President Wilson. The delegates chatted in groups in the Salle de l'Horloge, President Wilson lengthily conversing with M. Clemenceau. The Allied journalists who were admitted to the Conference were seated in a gallery having communication with the Salle de l'Horloge.

President Poincaré entered at 3.5 p.m., walked quickly to the Presidential chair and in clear tones delivered the opening address, all standing meanwhile. Mr. Lloyd George entered while the speech was proceeding. President Wilson was half-turned to President Poincaré and gave occasional nods of approval. After President Poincaré concluded, the interpreter (Lieutenant Mantoux) read the Presidential speech in English.

Seventy-two delegates were now seated round a horse-shoe table. President Poincaré was at the head with President Wilson and the American delegates on his right and Mr. Lloyd George and the British delegates on his left. The Secretaries sat behind President Poincaré, while at the other end of the room shorthand writers were accommodated. The Assistant Secretaries sat at tables at the sides of the room.

The apartment is a gorgeous one, overlooking the quai and river. It is lofty, with walls literally hidden under gilt rocco ornamentation and hung with scarlet curtains. Several huge crystal chandeliers depended from the ceiling of the room, which takes its name from the magnificent clock behind the President's chair. It really forms a half vast square apartment divided by a row of immense pillars. The other half was thronged with journalists.

Regarding the representation of India at the Conference, the Hon. E. S. Montagu has decided, with the approval of the Premier, in view of the historic importance of the opening meeting, to depute the Maharajah of Bikanir and Sir C. P. Sinha to be the representatives of India on this occasion.

ELECTING THE PRESIDENT.

Following President Poincaré, President Wilson moved that M. Clemenceau be permanent President. He said this meeting must be regarded as the supreme crowning of diplomatic history. Never before had so many nations been represented with a view to settling the problems of the world in so many degrees. They all admired M. Clemenceau's commonsense and had acquired real affection for him. "We all desire the same thing," M. Clemenceau here nodded approval.

Mr. Lloyd George supported the proposal, referring to M. Clemenceau as "the greatest young man of France." He and M. Clemenceau had often disagreed, arguing with each other vigorously like any two Celts. Referring to the greatness of the hour, Mr. Lloyd George said the world was thirsting for peace. M. Clemenceau could not permit time to be wasted, for he knew it was the greatest eloquence that got things done.

President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George both spoke in English. Baron Sonnino, speaking in French, also paid a tribute to M. Clemenceau, who was unanimously elected.

MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED.

Paris, January 19.
After the nomination of M. Clemenceau as President, the Peace Conference adopted a proposal allotting one Vice President to each of the five Great Powers, after which M. Clemenceau said the testimonies of friendship from President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George touched him deeply. Their ambition was a great one. They wished to avoid a repetition of the world catastrophe. All must remain united if the League of Nations was to be practicable.

As regards the Orders of the Day, M. Clemenceau said he had consulted two eminent jurists on the penal responsibility of the Kaiser and their reports would be submitted to all the delegates. As regards responsibility for the enemy's crimes in war-time and legislation for International Labour, all the Powers were invited to submit memoranda thereupon. The question of the League of Nations would head the agenda for the next sitting. The Conference then adjourned.

THE VOTING QUESTION.

London, January 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris, discussing the voting representation at the Conference, and particularly referring to the protest that the largest and most important Powers have only equal voting rights with the smallest and most inconsiderable, points out that it is necessary to remember that the Conference's problems will not be settled by vote. The Conference is rather a Parliament of Cabinets than "A Parliament of Man" and it will follow the Cabinet procedure whereby policy will not be settled by the counting of heads. The chiefs will give the lead and others follow. The Peace Conference is and must be guided and controlled by the Great Powers who are responsible before world history for the decisions.

The Great Powers are custodians of vast existing interests and all have vital principles. They are unwilling to entrust the settlement by vote. It is inconceivable, for example, that Great Britain, because she is represented at the Conference, should be compelled to abandon her historic attitude on the question of the freedom of the seas because of a hostile majority vote, and similarly France regarding Alsace-Lorraine and Italy regarding the Trentino.

The underlying principle, therefore, is agreement among the five Great Powers. Without it, no settlement is possible. While the delegates of all the Great Powers will attend all the sittings, the delegates of the smaller Powers, the Dominions and India will attend only when invited. Hence when the Freedom of the Seas, affecting all, is discussed, it is assumed that all nations, including Overseas Britain, will be present. It is clear that the panel system admits of perpetual representation of the Dominions and there is nothing to prevent the British delegation comprising Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Hughes, General Botha and General Smuts if thought desirable. Anyhow, it is extremely probable that when the Dominions and India are not represented as such, one or more direct delegates of the Imperial Government will drop out and be replaced by Dominions or Indian statesmen, so that the Overseas Empire may always be in a position to know what is transpiring and make its voice heard.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PRELIMINARY PEACE CONFERENCE OPENS.

PRESS DEMANDS.

Paris, January 17.

A meeting of the delegates of the Allied and American Press passed a resolution stating:—"Firstly it is essential to ensure full publicity of the Peace Conference; secondly, that the communiques should be as complete as possible; thirdly, that besides the communiques full summaries of each day's proceedings should be issued not necessarily for textual publication, but for the guidance of correspondents who will maintain full freedom of comment; fourthly, we are opposed to any interference of free intercourse between the peace delegates and responsible journalists; fifthly, the committee recommends equality of treatment for the Allied Press by abolition of the censorship in all Allied countries; sixthly, apart from the general question of the admission of the Press to the Conference, the Committee is of opinion that journalists representing Allied countries should be permitted to attend the formal opening session of the Conference."

At the Press Conference there was substantial agreement between the British, Italian and American Press delegates to recommend actual representation of the Press at the Conferences. The French, however, dissented. After the French delegates withdrew, the following resolutions were adopted by the British, Italian and American Press delegates:—"Firstly, that there should direct representation of the Press at the sittings of the Conferences; secondly, the Press of each of the Great Powers should be represented by not fewer than five delegates and the smaller Powers which have taken an active part in the war should be proportionally represented."

PRESS TO BE ADMITTED CONDITIONALLY.

London, January 18.

A communique dated the 17th inst. from Paris states:—"The Preliminary Peace Conference sat for four and a half hours and decided to give Belgium and Serbia three delegates each at the Conference, and the King of Hedjaz two. This finally established the number of each Power's delegates. The agenda for the opening sitting of the Conference on the afternoon of the 18th inst. was arranged and the meeting finally examined the question of publicity of the Conference discussions. It unanimously registered that it is anxious that the public through the Press should have the fullest information compatible with the safeguarding of the supreme interest of all, which is that a just and honourable settlement be reached with a minimum of delay."

It is however obvious that publicity regarding the preliminary conversations now proceeding must be subject to limitations necessarily imposed by the difficult and delicate nature of their object. The communique proceeds with a justification of its decision and points out that these conversations are far more analogous to meetings of the Cabinet, which are always and necessarily private, rather than those of the Legislature. The essence of the democratic method is that Governments have privately deliberated and that the conclusions be subject to consideration of a popular Chamber and in other public ways. The danger is pointed out of raising national and international controversy by premature publicity; also the fact is impressed that the delegates' duties would become infinitely more difficult. The communique contends that premature publicity will obstruct a speedy settlement and may create wrong conclusions about reciprocal concessions where mutual agreement may not have fully developed.

The communique's concluding paragraph says:—"This reasoning applies with conclusive force to the present conversations between representatives of the Great Powers. Regarding the full Conference, the following rule is adopted, namely, Press representatives shall be admitted to meetings of the full Conference but upon necessary occasions the Conference deliberations may be held in camera."

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ'S SPEECH.

London, January 18.

A communique dated the 18th inst. from Paris says President Poincaré welcomed the delegates to Paris. He saw in the delegates' decision to hold the Conference there, the homage of all nations represented towards a country which more than any other had endured the sufferings of war. After recounting the outrages which led up to the war, he retraced the successive entry of the Allies into the struggle, specially tributing Britain and the Dominions, and saying "Faithfully supported by her Dominions and Colonies, Great Britain decided she could not remain aloof from a struggle wherein the fate of every country was involved. She and her Dominions and Colonies made prodigious efforts to prevent the war ending in the triumph of the spirit of conquest and the destruction of right."

President Poincaré, continuing, said the intervention of America was something greater than a great political and military event—it was a supreme judgment passed at the bar of history by the lofty conscience of a free people and their chief magistrate.

President Poincaré concluded:—"An immortal glory will attach to the names of the nations and men who co-operated in this grand work in faith and brotherhood, and who have taken pains to eliminate from future peace the cause of disturbance and instability. Forty-eight years ago to-day, the German Empire was proclaimed in a chateau at Versailles. It was consummated by the theft of two French Provinces. It was thus vitiated from its origin and, by the fault of its founders, born in injustice. It has ended in opprobrium. You are assembled to repair the evil done and to prevent a recurrence. You hold in your hands the world's future."

Referring to the regulations of the Conference, the communique states that belligerent Powers with general interests, namely the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, shall participate in all sittings and Commissions. Belligerent Powers with particular interests, namely Belgium, Brazil, the British Dominions and India, China, Cuba, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siberia, Siam, the Czechoslovak Republic and Powers in a state of diplomatic rupture with the enemy, namely Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay, shall participate at sittings at which questions concerning them are discussed. Neutral Powers and States in process of formation may be heard when summoned by the Powers with general interests at sittings devoted specially to the examination of questions directly concerning them.

THE POINTS IN DISPUTE.

London, December 18.

The Morning Post's correspondent at Paris writing on the 16th says the feeding of Germany and the question of indemnity are two points where any difference of opinion among the plenipotentiaries now centres.

An agreement will probably be reached as regards the first, but the second presents greater difficulties.

The earlier differences as regards the "Freedom of the Seas" have now disappeared.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

A ROYAL BEREAVEMENT.

KING GEORGE'S YOUNGEST SON DEAD.

London, January 19.

H. M. the King's youngest son, H. R. H. Prince John, died last night. [H. R. H. Prince John Charles Francis was born at York Cottage on July 12, 1905.]

HOW ROSA LUXEMBURG WAS KILLED.

BODY REMOVED BY MOB IN DARKNESS.

London, January 18.

The official story of the death of Herr Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg only arrived from Amsterdam to-day. It states that the crowd broke up the escort and pounced upon Rosa Luxemburg, who was placed in a car unconscious. The mob subsequently stopped the car and a man shot her. The others seized her body and disappeared with it in the darkness.

AN ENQUIRY INSTITUTED.

Amsterdam, January 19.

An investigation has begun to discover whether the officers commanding Herr Liebknecht's and Rosa Luxemburg's escorts had fulfilled their duty. The officer commanding Rosa Luxemburg's escort has been temporarily suspended because he did not sufficiently protect her against the public.

THE GOVERNMENT EMBARRASSED.

London, January 18.

Correspondents state that Berlin has been thrown into a state of nervous-tension by the killing of Herr Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, similar to the tension on the eve of the Bolshevik rising. The people generally fear that the Spartacist reprisals and acts will undoubtedly embarrass the Government.

THE NEW ARMISTICE TERMS.

REPATRIATION OF RUSSIAN PRISONERS AND HANDING OVER OF VESSELS.

Paris, January 16.

The text of the new Armistice terms confirms an earlier message from Paris, and also the conditions cabled from Berlin last night. Furthermore, it stipulates the establishment by the Associated Governments of a committee to control the Repatriation of Russian prisoners from Germany.

The committee will sit at Berlin. German merchant vessels are being taken over in order to assure the supply of foodstuffs to Germany and the rest of Europe. The arrangement is without prejudice to the final disposal of the vessels. The restitution of all material removed from France and Belgium is stipulated.

OTHER TERMS.

Paris, January 17.

An announcement has been issued that the renewed Armistice provides for the surrender of submarines ready to proceed to sea, the destruction of submarines that are being constructed, and also a clause placing the German merchant fleet at the disposal of the Allies.

HANDING OVER OF 58,000 AGRICULTURAL MACHINES.

Amsterdam, January 17.

A message from Berlin states that the renewed Armistice provides that Germany will deliver 58,000 agricultural machines of various kinds, by February 17th, and punishment is demanded of those guilty of illegal treatment to prisoners of war in Germany. As a guarantee, the Entente reserves the right to occupying a sector of the fortress of Strassburg, formed by the fortifications on the right of the Rhine with a strip of territory between 5 and 10 kilometers fronting the fortifications.

SURRENDER OF TURKISH COMMANDER.

Cairo, January 17.

Fakhri Pasha, commanding the Turks at Medina, has surrendered to Emir Ali, son of King Hussein, of the Arabs.

POLES TAKE OVER GOVERNMENT OF POSEN.

London, January 17.

A message from Berlin states an official report says the Polish National Council at Posen has informed the Government that it has taken over the administration of the Province of Posen, in order to maintain order.

MARTIAL LAW IN BREMEN.

Amsterdam, January 17.

A message from Bremen states that martial law has been proclaimed.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY HEADING GERMAN PEACE DELEGATES.

Amsterdam, January 17.

The Berlin and Munich newspapers state that Prince Lichnowsky will be leader of the German Peace Delegation.

GROWTH OF BOLSHEVISM IN GERMANY.

FOCH THINKS GERMANS WILL PULL THEMSELVES TOGETHER.

Paris, January 18.

In the course of an interview, Marshal Foch expressed the opinion that the Germans had not exaggerated much, regarding the need at present prevailing in Germany, especially in Austria, where the population is certainly bordering on famine.

Marshal Foch does not share the view that Germany is incapable of further effort as she still possesses an army, although it is disorganised. On the other hand, the Allied occupation of the Rhineland constitutes the strongest imaginable strategic barrier, especially as the Allies possess all the main avenues into Germany.

Marshal Foch does not fear a serious growth of Bolshivism in Germany.

Marshal Foch believes that Germany will pull herself together and sweep aside "this wave of poison gas."

NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

SIGNOR ORLANDO STILL PREMIER.

London, January 18.

The personnel of the re-constituted Italian Cabinet indicates that Italy is not disposed to conciliation, regarding the Jugo-Slav claims. Signor Orlando remains Premier and Signor Bonfatti Foreign Minister.

(Continued on page 8.)

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po Service.)

Peking, Jan. 18.

The Peking Press has a statement saying the Japanese European representatives have been diplomatically successful in handling the French Foreign Minister who presides at the Preliminary Conference, and have induced him and others to agree to only two seats for China. The Japanese representatives stated that China's internal trouble is not settled and that two persons, one representing the North and one the South, would not increase the troubles in China. This decision classes China among the third or fourth rate nations.

Telegrams from peace headquarters at Shanghai indicate that the Conference is likely to open on the 20th inst.

Twelve million dollars of the surplus Customs revenue will be handed over shortly.

Shanghai, Jan. 19.

Within the last three days seven cases of opium smuggling by soldiers on the railways have been discovered. The President instructs Ma Hsueh-pin to punish the offenders severely.

The British and American Ministers have inquired from the Peking Government if there is any truth in the report that capital has been secured from a certain foreign Power in Fung Wong Shan (in Manchuria) for a mining enterprise.

Chang Chung-cheng (Chinese Minister in Tokyo) reports that the Japanese Government and people advocate returning Tsingtao to China direct. The matter has been submitted to a diplomatic committee for consideration. He however recommends that it would be better to let the matter be decided by the European Peace Conference.

The South-west has now officially notified Peking that Southern peace delegates have been appointed.

The Cabinet has decided on the following enemy regulations:—First, all interned Germans and those named by the Allies and former employees in schools and industrial works shall be sent back to Germany; second, all Germans over sixty years old, or suffering from illness, and doctors, and teacher under contracts in hospitals and schools will be allowed to remain.

Hung Hing-ling and others who are now in Shanghai have practically arranged with Tang Shao-ye to hold the Peace Conference in the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, and have wired the President to order accordingly.

The President wires to the South West welcoming the appointment of peace delegates. He has silently agreed to hold the Conference in Shanghai, but the opening ceremony must be held in Nanking.

According to a telegram from Paris, it was originally arranged that China should have three full-power delegates at the Peace Conference, but Britain, France, Italy and America have now decided to reduce the member to two, on the ground that China did not do much in active service.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

Theatre Royal, Concert by Professor Silvestri and M. Stryker.

NOTICES.

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THE CHURCHES' ORDEAL.

WAR AND THE FAITH OF MAN.

Mr. Arthur Mee writes in the
Daily Chronicle as follows:—

The "victorious" Allies have
saved the world from something
worse than death, they have
saved it, also, from something
more appalling than they knew.
They have saved mankind from
the loss of its faith in God. The
faith in the Creator and Sustainer
of the world could hardly survive
the victory of the forces of
devilry in Europe.

Let it be never forgotten that
the mastery of the German was
to be not over empire only, but
over the mind of the world.
Deeper than we knew was the
depth of the bottomless pit, for
the mind of the conquered world
was to be emptied not only of its
faith in liberty, in justice, in
fraternity, but of its faith in God.

FRUITS OF THE GERMAN GOSPEL.

The young men are away from
our cities but they were in their
boyhood when there swept across
these islands a German wave
which was to overwhelm our
faith and accomplish our destruction.
It is 20 years since the
floodgates of Materialism were
opened in Germany, letting loose
their foul waters to carry the seed
of despair and doubt and disbelief
wherever the children of God
might be. For faith in God,
belief in justice, the hope eternal
in the heart of man were the
mighty barrier in the German
path. A world that believed in
God would never bend before the
brute.

The wave of German Material-
ism—which was to make the way
easier for German Militarism by
sapping dry the fountain of our
being—is spent, but with the war
for the Empire of Europe went on
the war for the enslavement of
mind. There is no room for God in
the German Kaiserreich, and two
foul things have come afresh
across the Rhine. One is the lie
that might is right; the other is
the lie of Professor Haeckel that
the war has ended the illusion of
the existence of God.

It is Professor Haeckel who
helped to sow the seed of the
war; it is the Gospel of Material-
ism according to Haeckel that
was supposed to have superseded
the Gospel according to St. John.
Well, by their fruits ye shall know
them. The fruits of the German
Gospel are in Belgium and Serbia
and Poland. They lie strewn
along the bed of the Atlantic
Ocean. They will be seen in
millions of babies yet to be born
in Germany beyond the pale, with
the shadow of the brand of Cain
upon their brow.

It is not the Gospel of St. John
that has gone to its destruction
in this war. It is not Professor
Haeckel who has triumphed in
this fight against high Heaven.
It is his god of steel that has been
set up above all others in Berlin;
but there is another God, and
Germany will remember the
Creator in the days of her doom.

There lies upon us all the
solemn task of saving the faith
of the world. We know in Whom
we have believed. Above and
behind and beyond mankind is
God; beneath us are the Everlast-
ing Arms. But time, on our

side, is passing, and we have
brought us to strange ways, and
we pause to ask ourselves strange
questions—whether the road will
really lead us all the way,
whether the light beyond is really
there at all or whether there has
been through all these years a
great illusion beckoning us?

ON THE SINKING SANDS.

One power in Europe can solve
the doubts and save the faith of
men. It is the business of the
Church to shift itself from sink-
ing sands and set its house upon
a rock. We have won our liberty,
but more than all, we must keep
our faith. Men everywhere are
asking solemn questions. They
are asking for a God Who will fit
the facts. It is for the Church to
face the facts or to fall to pieces.
It is for the Church to open its
doors that the river of knowledge
may flow in.

God and His armies can stand
the facts. Let the Church wel-
come them, and the power will not
be big enough to hold the men
when they come home. Our men
have faced the enemy of liberty
and beaten him; are we to cringe,
when they come home, before the
enemy of Truth? Are we to
teach these men what is not
true, or fear to teach
what is? Is religion, based
on the Rock of Ages, woven into
the warp and weft of the world,
integral and eternal, in the heart
of nature, to be clothed in narrow
creeds, in age long ignorance, in
terror and timidity and superstition?
Are men to be afraid of God
lest, like a German, He throw
them into an everlasting fire?

The Creator of the World, the
beneficent Ruler of Mankind, the
Eternal Father of His Children, is
not the invention of some ancient
priest that we should be afraid
lest He crumble. The Everlast-
ing God can stand four-square to
all the winds that blow. The
Church that is afraid God will
collapse, and faith break down,
and the pulpit fall to pieces if
science is true, is an idol of Baal
and will perish. He who laid the
foundations of the earth when
the morning stars sang together
has no need of it. The God of
Moses, the God of the be-
ginning and the end, is not
smothered in a scientific text-
book. Science has no contradic-
tion of God; it has no conflict
with Truth. Science is the name
we give to man's explanations of
God's universe, and the deeper
we peer into science the more
inevitable and illimitable is God.

The war has not broken
Christianity down; it has
strengthened the faith of men
and set it on a rock. We believe
in a God Who has not broken
down before the Kaiser, but rules
over the nations of Europe, and
it rests with the Church to teach
the everlasting truth or to perish
in its sinking sands.

DEATH AT THEATRE.

During the performance of
Chu Chin Chow at His Majesty's
Theatre recently Mr. Sheriff
Langton, the manager, died
suddenly. The piece was
stopped and all money returned
to the audience.



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Mandoline
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STORY TELLING.

A FUTURE PASTIME.

With an extraordinary elan of
the heart, we realise that the day
is really dawning when the war-
worn men from France will
return—bringing their stories
with them. Stray stories we
have had, but leave has been
short, and the men have often
preferred to shunt the war into a
side line and live only in the joy
of the few days at home.

But for years to come our fa-
vorite pastime will be story
telling. It is an entertainment
as old as the hills, and began,
wise folks say, in the East, where
there was infinite leisure, no love
of action, but a greater love for
hearing the wonderful and im-
possible things that people never
did.

It is probable that we shall
have some Munchausens, but the
real stories will be so strange
and dreadful that imagination
will falter and faint at the mere
idea of adding to them.

In the old days in lonesome
parts of the Highlands the
favourite social gathering was a
ceilidh. To the selected farm-
house boats with curved sails
came skimming over the moon-lit
lochs, and the stout farm carts
with rough-coated ponies came
over miles of steep and stony
roads to the tryst. The big farm
kitchen, with three or four
concealed beds, was cleared, and
the beds made excellent boxes
where the audience could
sit dangling their legs
over the edge of them,
and listen to the tales that were
told. The women brought their
knitting and the men told their
tales, and by-and-by there was
dancing to the music of the fiddle
and the bagpipes.

TALES OF THE STRICKEN FIELD.

But in the ceilidhs to come
both men and women will have
tales to tell. The men's will be
of the stricken field, but women
will tell of their rough lives in
the forest where the trees were
felled, and of long motor-drives
on lonely hill roads amid the
snow; of the cold frost and red
sun-rises when they drove the
motor-tractors over the heavy
fields.

It will do both men and women
good to have each other again.
They have been too long apart.
The women have got a little
mannish, and rather heavy in
hand. The responsibility of
voting has made them think that
it is important to be in earnest;
they have got to learn that one
may vote carefully yet cheerily,
and that if politics are taken
humorously so much the better.
The acrid politician is never a
really wise one.

For four years our men have
lived in terms of jolly comradeship,
and, as far as society goes,
they have got on splendidly with-
out women. It is up to the
women to show they can be as
jolly and tell a tale as well as a
man.

The woman is not by nature a
good raconteuse. She is apt to
be both profix and sentimental,
and her humour lacks balance.
It either effervesces or is non-
existent. The discreet sparkle of
champagne, enough yet not too
much, is seldom attained by her.
Yet it was a woman who told
the most wondrous tales of all—
told them, too, in fear of her very
life. Scheherazade was the Queen
of Story-Tellers, and, if they
cultivate the art, women may be
queens of story-telling still.

ABSORBING SHELL GIRLS.

Although thousands of girls
and women have been engaged
on war work in Sheffield, no steps
have yet been taken for putting
in force wholesale discharges.
Many women are leaving volun-
tarily; others are being trans-
ferred to different branches of
industry. It is expected that
when war work entirely ceases,
the local bureau will be able to
deal with the great majority of
employees, male and female, who
will be affected. In nearly all
cases firms intend to give 14
days' notice before dispensing
with the services of munition
workers.



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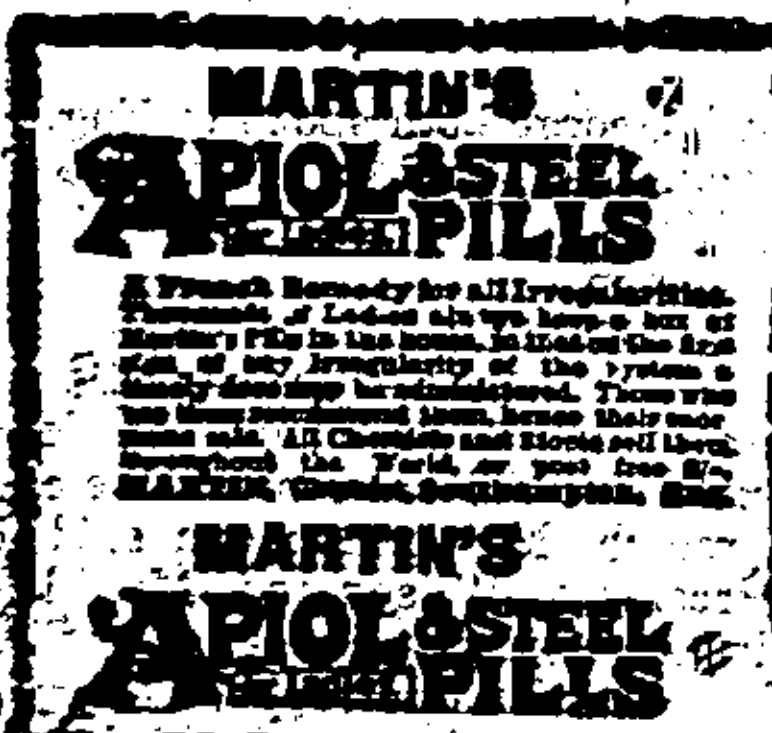
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HISTORIC MIDNIGHT.

WAR WAS DECLARED.

A dramatic story of how, at midnight on August 4, 1914, the Empire was informed that we were at war was revealed recently by Lord Harcourt, who was Colonial Secretary in the first ten months of the conflict. He related it to the Empire Parliamentary Association.

"On that unforgettable night," he said, "I was in the Cabinet room, Downing-street, with a few colleagues. Our eyes were on the clock, our thoughts on one object only; but there was a noble effort to direct our conversation to other matters. We were waiting for a reply, which we knew full well would come, to our ultimatum to Berlin. When Big Ben struck 11.30—midnight in Berlin—we left the room, knowing that the British Empire was at war."

"I crossed to the Colonial Office, to send a war telegram to the whole of the British Empire. I asked the official in charge of that duty how long it would take. He said, 'About six minutes.'"

"I asked him to return to my room when he had done his work. In seven minutes he was back there, and before morning I received an acknowledgment of my telegram from every single Colonial Protectorate, and even a list in the Pacific."

"So the grim machinery of war began revolving, in perfect order and with perfect preparation, because, more than two years previously an individual war-book had been prepared by the Colonial Committee of Defence for every single Protectorate and island. It was at the moment locked in the safe of each Governor or Commissioner, and they knew at once what to do."

Lord Harcourt also made an interesting disclosure about South Africa when the rebels went off with shell, arms and ammunition possessed by the Union Government.

"General Botha telegraphed to me to replace the arms and ammunition at the earliest possible moment. I turned naturally, but not very hopefully, to Lord Kitchener. His reply was: 'No, my friend; not one rifle or cartridge shall be diverted from the European front.'"

"So I searched the world over for five or six days, and ultimately, in a friendly country, I found the arms and ammunition I wanted. An empty ship was dispatched, the arms and ammunition were loaded in 30 hours, and in 16 days they reached Cape Town. That 16 days was the most critical period for the Union of South Africa that it has gone through since it was formed."

Lord Harcourt also recalled that although we never lost a colony during the war, we were within 24 hours of doing so in the Falkland Isles, which were saved for us by our Fleet. The history, the preparation, the voyage and the accomplishments of that Fleet was a story which he hoped might now be told.

\$10,000,000 TO CHARITY.

According to her will, Margaret Olive Slocum Sage, widow, New York, requested that \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 of her estate should go to charity. Her brother, Colonel Joseph Jérmain Slocum, gets \$2,000,000. The sum set aside for charity is divided among 36 religious, educational, and charitable institutions, with a request that it should be used to commemorate her husband.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The Shanghai Chinese Press Association has sent a circular telegram to all newspapers in Japan asking them to give full support to the new doctrine proposed by the Japanese government that she is ready to abandon her special position in China so as to create entirely new relations between China and the rest of the nations. The telegram is being distributed through a Japanese Press Association.

NOTICES.

MOUTRIE PIANOS

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INSTRUMENT FOR THIS CLIMATE.
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MANUFACTURE HAVE RETAINED
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Banks, Stores, Clubs and Hotels.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ICE CO.
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 188 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 that a General Meeting of the members of the above named company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY the 31st day January 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator, and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the company, and of the liquidator thereof, shall be disposed of.

Dated the 23rd day of December, 1918.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO.
LIMITED.

Liquidators.

GERMANS IN CHINA.

The report has again obtained currency that arrangements have been concluded to repatriate 4,000 German and Austro-Hungarian subjects from China by the steamer due at Shanghai in March and April with the Chinese labourers returned from France. The first steamer, the British vessel Pyrrhus, with 1,800 Chinese labourers, will arrive in Shanghai, at the end of February.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT
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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 11th FEBRUARY 1919, at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th January to 11th February 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th January 1919.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVING
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms to Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

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Apply to—
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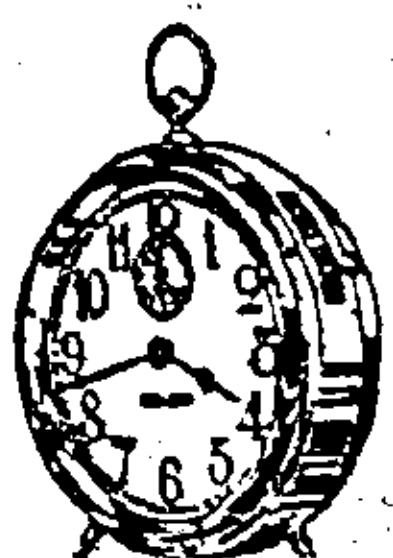
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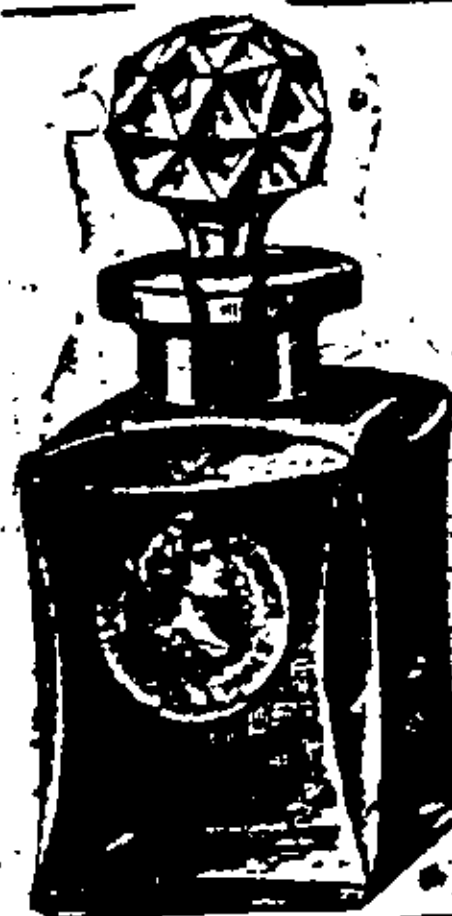
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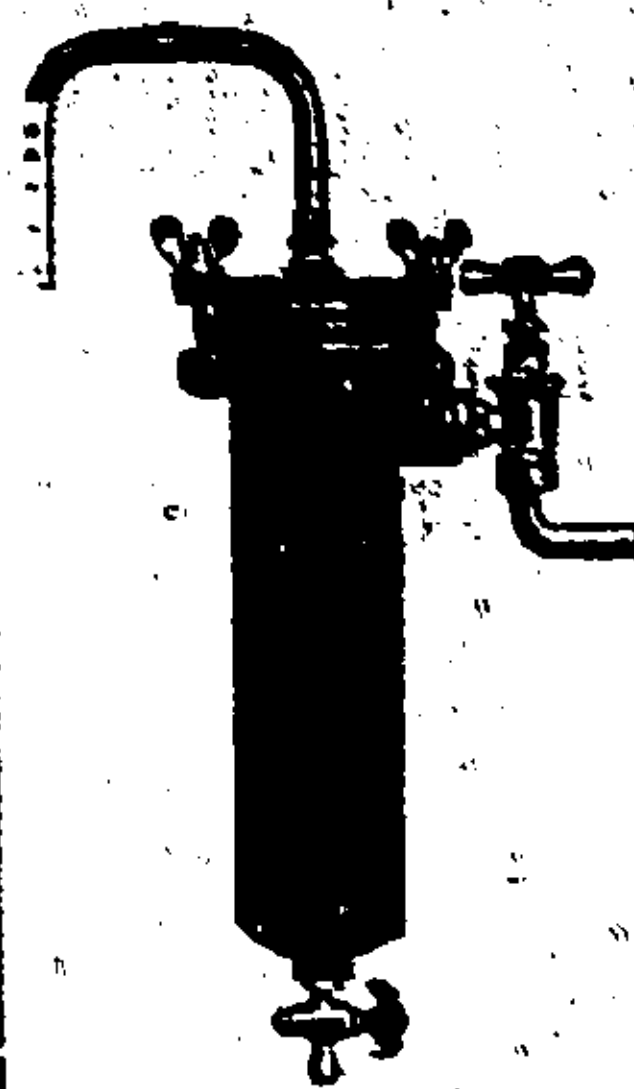
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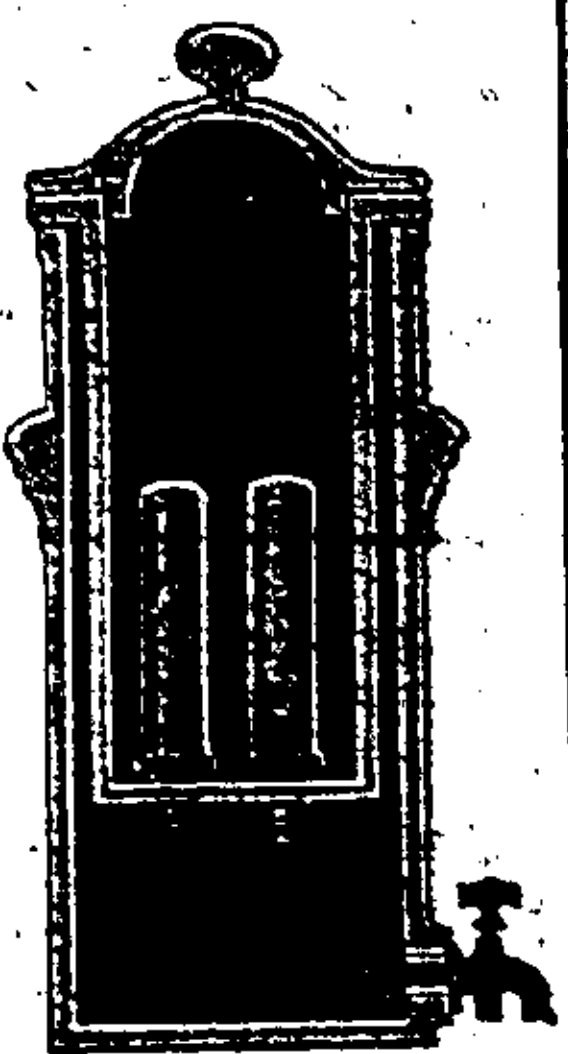
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Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1919.

HONGKONG EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

If an educational history of Hongkong were to be written, we have no doubt that among the institutions singled out for high praise the Diocesan Boys' School would be given a prominent place. From its doors have poured forth a steady stream of lads who have had the advantages of a good training, mental and moral, and who have "made good" in many spheres of activity. The School has "maintained a high record of which it has every right to be proud, and since the establishment of the University here it has obtained most gratifying successes in the Matriculation Examinations, which have reflected the thoroughness of the instruction imparted within its walls. Schools like these, in fact, act as feeders to the University and so fulfil a most important role in the education of the rising generation here. Coupled with sound training, the School has been the means of inculcating high principles and ideals and has thus fully equipped many a lad for the battle of life. What it has accomplished, however, has been largely due to the whole-hearted enthusiasm and steady, plodding work of those directing its energies. To-day its funds are hampered because of inadequate buildings and equipment, to say nothing of playing fields, scholarships and endowments. That is why a special appeal was made to old boys and others interested, by the new Headmaster on Saturday, to start a large Endowment and Building Fund in connection with the School. That appeal is worthy of a big response, and we can only hope that it will not have been made in vain.

We pen the foregoing remarks because we realise that anything which improves the status and extends the opportunities of schools in Hongkong is bound to raise the educational standard of the Colony. It is true, as Mr. Featherstone says, that better housing and better education are demanded and that the one problem is intimately connected with the other. That is especially the case in regard to a large proportion of the non-European population of the Colony. We cannot, as the Headmaster pointed out, expect boys and girls to live moral lives under what are often immoral conditions. That is where the value of large graded boarding and day schools, with large playing fields available, would come in. Mr. Featherstone is persuaded that to such schools parents who are affected by the housing problem would be encouraged to send their children, who would have all the advantages of being disciplined and educated in a good class boarding institution and who could go home say once a month. We believe, with him, that such a school would fill a long-felt need and also attract students from the Treaty Ports and outlying places. In this way, another forward step would be taken in making Hongkong what it should be—a centre of learning having an influence over a wide sphere in this part of the globe.

Developments such as these, however, mean more money, for it is indisputable that education is becoming more costly as time goes on. What suited a past generation in buildings, equipment and in the type of teacher will not do for the present or the future. That fact is being realised at Home, where the tendency is all the time towards material improvements and the attracting of the best type of teachers into the profession. Apart from the replacing of inadequate and out-of-date buildings by better school premises, Hongkong will in the future have to pay larger salaries to its teachers if it is to secure the best type of men and women for the work. That is what is being done at Home, and we shall have to follow suit here as well. In fact, the whole educational system of the Colony, as we have many times urged, needs overhauling. But that is a bigger question which we do not touch at the moment. We are glad to see, however, by the observations at the Diocesan School prize-day, that the need for improvement in education is felt locally, and if the School succeeds in developing itself along the lines suggested, something at any rate will have been done to increase the educational facilities of the Colony.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A STARTLING DECISION.

"Apparently we have applauded the exit of secret diplomacy prematurely." Thus says a Renter's message regarding the Peace Conference decision that the newspapers shall not be authorised to publish anything regarding the work of the Conference beyond the official communications. Elsewhere the message speaks of the resolve to "keep the Press at arm's length and the public in ignorance." These observations, read in conjunction with the recent British Foreign Office announcement that there would be no censorship of British correspondents' messages from Paris during the Conference, make us wonder what has happened. British correspondents will extract small comfort from the fact that the Foreign Office is not going to censor their messages when they know they are not allowed to despatch any beyond official communications. The concession is a most magnanimous one! When we read that there have been strong journalistic protests against this resolve of the Conference to perpetuate official control of Press messages, we are not surprised. All along we have been led to believe that the war was being fought, among other things, to abolish secret diplomacy and to ensure that the full light of day should be permitted to play on international dealings. And yet here we have pending a gathering, not of mixed enemies and friends, but of Allies, who are to arrange the terms of peace in the dark. In other words, a handful of men are to be given the right of deciding the biggest issues of the age while the peoples who have made military and naval victory possible are not to be fully informed of what is occurring.

WHY THE SECRECY?

We have seen the manner in which, during the war, the official communication system was abused; how it kept the people in ignorance of many things which they ought to have been told and which they had a right to know. We are told that there "acute differences" even among the five Great Powers. That may be so, but nothing is to be gained by seeking to cover them up. Let us know all about them: let public opinion be brought to play upon the issues. There is something inherently objectionable in secrecy. A thing which needs covering up must be shady in character. The nature of our war aims, as enunciated by our statesmen in a thousand and one utterances, show that Britain has no designs which will not bear the light of day. Then wherein lies the need of secrecy? We would like to know what Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson think of the matter.

WORK FOR THE GERMANS.

By German hands many fair and smiling districts of France have been devastated; by German hands they will be restored. The French Government has decided to make use of war-prisoner labour in this way. Batches of Huns are to be sent to work in the despoiled districts and by March next some 200,000 will be so employed. This is a most appropriate decision, and we can only hope that these Huns will find the jobs given them of a character which will work their souls out. Anyhow, they will be able to see with their own eyes what their countrymen have done, and possibly, in some instances, will have to repair damage which they themselves have committed. There are some things, of course, which they can never adequately repair, but for these their Government must be made to pay in the indemnity. These German hordes will go back to the devastated regions of France in a greatly chastened mind. The day was when they did this damage thinking that they would at any rate win the war, and that whatever they did they could not be punished for. Now they have to rebuild where they have destroyed, and we can only hope that they will be kept at the task till the work is thoroughly completed.

KITCHENER MEMORIAL FUND.

American admirers of the late Lord Kitchener have sent \$7,000 to the Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund.

FAMOUS CRICKETER DEAD.

Major Reggie Schwartz, M.C., the famous googly bowler, who played in numerous test matches for South Africa and in Rugby football for England, has died in France of influenza.

DAY BY DAY.

TRUE POWER WAS NEVER BORN OF BRITISH STRENGTH.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3.3-16d.

There were no cases of communicable diseases notified on Saturday.

Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph who may have occasion to complain of late delivery or non-arrival of their papers will be serving their own interests, and ours as well, by promptly notifying the Manager of any such irregularities.

Billiard players are reminded that entries for the Annual Open Billiard Championship of the Colony, held under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club, close on Wednesday, the 22nd January. All entries, together with entrance fee of \$2, should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Victoria Recreation Club on or before that date.

The present month is a stock-taking period for the Chinese. One of them was blessed with all he wanted except a few glass panes. These had to be secured at any cost before the Chinese New Year. After he obtained what he wanted, the Police secured him, and Mr. Wood has ordered that the man should spend the festive period in a Government institution.

We learn that the s.s. Fau Sang, belonging to the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company Ltd., which has been doing Government service in the Gulf of Persia, has been released and has arrived in Hongkong. This is the first of the local requisitioned steamers to be released, but the boat will still be under the local requisition regulations. Other vessels of the fleet are to be released soon.

"My name is changed. My previous name was Li, but I am now Li Lam." A nice method of changing names before the Chinese New Year: the gods will not recognise old rascals in their new garb. This metamorphosis of the Chinese was a hawker who was released on bail on Saturday for hawking without a licence and this morning was again arrested by the Police for the same offence. Mr. Melbourne:—"Tut, tut, tut, tut." After that came the mandate \$4. Quite simple.—Each "tut" was a signal to the defendant that it costs a dollar.

Electric filament lamps will not be very dear after British ships are released. They are at present not very expensive. They have proved every costly to a Chinese, who strolled off with three belonging to the China Steam Navigation Company. He wanted plenty of light and sunshine in his home on Chinese New Year, but these will now be provided by the Government for a period of six weeks. If Ramsay MacDonald heard his complaint, as he related it to Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, probably he would have ordered the Government contractor to supply our Chinese friend with a dozen of such lamps. But Mr. J. R. Wood is not a Socialist and that made a world of difference in the angle of vision.

"How many witnesses have you got?" When a defendant is greeted with such a query by the Magistrate he hurriedly comes to the conclusion that the Magistrate is desirous of giving him his freedom. He then takes a mental flight, and tries to recall some of his friends. There is the tea-shop keeper, there is Lam Kai-ling with whom he plays "fanton" occasionally, and there is Beggar-Neighbour, who keeps an eating house. One man when he was put this question this morning by Mr. J. R. Wood thought these were serviceable straws for his purpose. The names were given to the Magistrate, who ordered the Police to go on a wild goose chase with the defendant.

CURRENT COIN.

[BY "MERCATOR."]

American activities in Siberia have given our Japanese friends big wrinkles. The latter argue that Japan has been outdone by America, notwithstanding her propinquity to Siberia. The news, therefore, that the Washington Government has established an official Russian trading company as a branch of the War Trade Board, with a capital of \$5,000,000 has caused some excitement mixed with uneasiness among those Japanese who regard every sign of American activity in Russia with alarm as being threatening to Japan. Americans having been conducting investigations in some Siberian districts since five years ago, and have succeeded in securing many rights and interests. On the other hand, Japanese enterprise in Northern Asia has been confined to a desire for obtaining immediate profit to the detriment of permanent interests. The Japanese lack the capacity to lay down a gigantic scheme with an eye to future interests. There is a lack of sufficient Japanese enterprise in the study and carrying out of economic undertakings in Siberia.

Prior to the war Russia was, economically speaking, German territory to all intents and purposes, though politically she was a great Empire. The manufacture of goods, their transportation and sale, were all in the hands of Germans, and it seems that America intends to step into Germany's shoes after the war. The war has so completely deranged the whole economic organisation of Russia, that restoration to its former state is a task too big for private concerns in America to undertake successfully. This consideration has caused the Washington Government to set its own hand to the task. The American scheme is interpreted by the Japanese as having for its object the bringing of one-seventh of the habitable land of the world under America's economic influence. There is a bright future for America in Siberia, and cordial relations exist between the natives of that region and the Americans. It is the height of folly for the Japanese to indulge in malicious conjectures regarding the intentions of Americans and to regard their actions with suspicious eyes. A weekly American Magazine is soon to be published at Vladivostok with the object of cultivating friendly relations between the Americans and Russians, and to acquaint the latter with interesting events occurring in America. An information bureau is also on the eve of being established at Vladivostok, with branches at Harbin, Irkutsk, Omsk and other places. All these are giving the Japanese the jumps. On the occasion of the despatch of Allied troops to Siberia, America declared that her assistance to Russia would not be confined to military aid, but would be economic and moral also. She has indeed, been prompt in carrying out her promise. More power to her elbow.

Taken on the whole, China produced good food crops last year, the exception being Kwangtung Province, which suffered from severe floods in the late summer. Exports have been limited necessarily, tea, silk, egg products, hides, straw braid and grain all falling off heavily in quantity, although good prices have been paid for whatever has been handled. It is useless to attempt any comparisons of the trade done during last year with that of the previous year. In the first place all goods at points of production have been costing from four to five times as much as they did in pre-war days, and this fact alone is sufficient to account for a falling off in imports from Europe and America and the enormous increase in the consumption of locally made cloth and Japanese productions. China produced a fine crop of cotton last September—probably the largest she has ever harvested, and the staple showed great improvement on previous growths.

HONGKONG HARBOUR INCIDENT.

ARMED CHINESE BOATS ADVENTURE.

An extraordinary occurrence is said to have taken place in Hongkong Harbour a few nights ago.

It appears that when the fighting between the North and the South broke out, five launches, which had been doing patrol work in the Canton Delta, remained loyal to the Northerners and took refuge within the waters of the Harbour where they apparently had remained ever since.

On the evening of the 14th inst., a boat, believed to belong to the Canton Government, and which was armed with a 3.5 gun, two machine-guns forward, and two machine-guns aft, and manned by about seventy men, stole into the Harbour, put a line aboard one of the launches and commenced to tow it out of the Harbour. The Water Police went in pursuit and overtook the launch well within the waters of the Harbour, but it was then realised that it was a case of the Police allowing the fugitive to escape or commencing an action in which they would have been hopelessly outnumbered, so the two boats escaped.

There is a regular commercial panic in Japan to-day. Hundreds of firms and brokers in Osaka, Kobe and Yokohama are on the rocks. The situation has given the Japanese furiously to think. Hundreds of firms in the Land of the Geishas appear to have been seriously affected by the sudden conclusion of the truce. The outlook in commercial circles is very gloomy. Not a few firms and factories have become bankrupt, while many factories have been closed. Business, so far concluded, is daily being cancelled by indentors, while dealers and brokers in iron, chemicals and other articles have petitioned iron foundries and factories not to supply stuff for the time being in order to regulate the demand and supply.

The outlook in shipping circles is ominous, and many small shippers that sprang up like mushrooms during the war are, on the statement of the Japan Chronicle, busy going through the necessary complicated proceedings with regard to applications for attachment to ships or for permission to dispose of them by public auction. Such is the result of the peace slump. Now, save the pieces! Gott strafe the German Bolshevists!!!

Shanghai is suffering from a severe monetary stringency at present. Many dealers find it difficult to finance their goods and the tightness of the money market is being felt in all departments, and business is greatly restricted. December was marked by a financial crisis that might easily have brought disaster to the whole Chinese banking system, if it were not for assistance in the form of loans made by some of the foreign banks. This was the culmination of a long period of financial stringency leading up to the usual annual settlement of accounts on December 31st, which involved the paying out of more Sycee than the native institutions held in their coffers. Some of the more ignorant Chinese took fright and there was a run on some of the large Japanese banks, but this was happily tided over. The supplies of silver in Shanghai in stock and sight are dangerously small and quite insufficient for the needs of the market.

The establishment of a Japanese Exchange at Shanghai has excited rivalry and the Chinese have now responded by establishing a new Shanghai stock exchange to be known as the Shanghai Exchange Co., Ltd. This is the first Chinese stock exchange dealing with produce and it is provided that no foreigners will be allowed seats on the exchange. The business dealt in will be stocks and shares, cotton and yarn, piece goods, and provisions.

CANTON MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Canton Medical Missionary Society was held at the Canton Hospital on January 17th. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. In absence of the Secretary, Dr. M. Wright, Dr. C. A. Hayes elected Secretary pro tem.

On motion of Rev. J. M. H. the following By-law was adopted to the constitution of the Society written notice having been given at the annual meeting held at the Club Theatre, Shamshu, March 30th, 1918:—By-law 1.—The Executive Committee of the Society shall consist of President, Secretary, Treasurer, Senior Vice-President, and representatives on the Board, Directors of the Canton Medical Missionary Union.

The report of the Board, Directors of the Canton Medical Missionary Union was read and approved.

The reports of the chairman of the medical staff and the business manager were taken as read, same to be printed soon.

The report of the Hon. Treasurer was read and approved.

Voted to approve of the report of the nominating committee naming the following as officers of the Society for the ensuing year:—President, Rev. J. M. Henry; Vice-President, Rev. A. A. Fulton, Rev. Edgar Dewstee. Hon. Vice-President J. W. Jamieson Esq., C. M. G. H. B. M. Consul General, A. W. Pontius Esq., American Consul General, Dr. W. G. Reynolds, G. D. Festen Esq., Robert Shaw Esq., Mrs. John G. Kerr; Hon. Treasurer, E. H. Smyth Esq., Hon. Secretary, Dr. C. A. Hayes Hon. Auditor, H. C. Shrubsole Esq.

Mr. E. H. Smyth was elected representative of the Society on the Board of Directors of the Canton Medical Missionary Union to take the place of Rev. C. W. Shoop who resigned owing to change of residence.

Notice was given by Mr. E. H. Smyth of proposal to change the constitution (Article 6), so as to change the membership fee from \$10.00 to \$5.00 per year.

A rising vote of thanks was given to the retiring officers, after which the meeting adjourned.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Admiral Line, of which Mr. J. J. Gorman is General Agent, with Oriental headquarters at Hongkong, have just received advices from their head office at Seattle that the U.S. Shipping Board has turned over to them three large steamers to be operated in the trade between the Pacific Coast and the Far East. The names of these steamers are the Yukon, Derencof, and Western Knight, with freight capacities of 8,000 to 9,000 tons deadweight each. Two of these steamers sailed from Seattle for Vladivostok this month, and the third will be dispatched early in February. All of these steamers will be calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila and Hongkong.

In addition to the above ships, the Admiral Line have seven of their own vessels now operating in the trade between the Orient and Seattle. These are the steamers Admiral Goodrich, Admiral Wainwright, Senator, and the motor auxiliary ships Admiral Sims, Admiral Mayo, W. F. Burrows and Libby Maine, all of these ships making the regular ports of call in the Orient. Further vessels will be added to this service as soon as conditions warrant.

The Admiral Line have already opened offices at Manila, Vladivostok and Hongkong and soon will establish their own offices at the various other Far Eastern ports. The local office is temporarily located at No. 12, Ice House Street, but will soon be removed to permanent quarters in the shipping district.

Our reports of Saturday's football matches are owing to pressure on our space, held over until to-morrow.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST RECEIVED

"RED STAR" BIRDS EYE SANITARY CLOTH

FOR BABY

(10 YARDS IN PIECE)

Width 18" 20" 22"

Prices \$4.00 \$4.50 \$5.00 a pc.

CHILDREN'S WHITE CASHMERE UNDERSHIRTS.

SIZE 1 to 6

Price c65 each and up.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

34, Queen's Road Central.

ITALIAN CONVENT.

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS.

The distribution of prizes in connection with the Italian Convent's English School in Caine Road was held to-day. The function was private. Below we give a list of the winners of prizes:—

CLASS 1.

Antonia Campos.—First prize and University Senior Cert. with Honours and prize for painting.
Un Chang Sun.—First prize and University Senior Cert. with Honours for English.

Dolores Jusan.—Prize and University Senior Cert. with Honours. Distinction for painting and shorthand.
B. Manuela Carvalho.—Prize and University Senior Cert. with Honours.

Luisa Gil.—Prize and University Senior Cert. Distinction for Biblical knowledge and shorthand.

Asuncion Sian.—Prize and University Senior Cert. Distinction for Arithmetic.

Maria de Roza.—Distinction and University Senior Certificate.
Sylvie de Cotte.—Distinction for French and University Senior Certificate.

CLASS 2.

Maria Remedios.—First prize and University Junior Certificate.
Theresa Gil.—First prize and University Junior Certificate.

Ada Hammond.—Second prize and University Junior Certificate.
Tam Chin Tin.—Distinction for Arithmetic and University Junior Certificate.

Marjorie Garrod.—Distinction for Reading and University Junior Certificate.

Emilia Figueiredo.—Distinction for English and University Junior Certificate.

CLASS 3.

Dorothy Barwald.—First prize for General Profit.

Purita Campos.—Second prize for General Profit.

Agnes Fung.—Second prize for General Profit.

Margaret Holden.—Distinction for Composition and Dictation.

Gloria Campos.—Distinction for Drawing, prize for Painting.

Anna Almeida.—Distinction for Arithmetic and Drawing.

Victoria Franco.—Distinction for Embroidery.

Annie Cordeiro.—Prize for Music.

Annie Dillon.—Distinction for Music.

CLASS 4.

Elizabeth Ward.—First prize for General Profit.

Ruby Ramjahn.—Second prize for General Profit.

Agnes Gil.—Second prize for General Profit.

Marcel Martin.—Distinction for General Profit.

Edith Anderson.—Distinction for Good Conduct and Recitation.

Susie Kotwall.—Distinction for Good Conduct and Application.

Laura Santon.—Distinction for Good Conduct and Object Lessons.

Winnie Chan.—Second prize for Needlework.

CLASS 5.

Maida Chow.—First prize for General Profit and Second Prize for Needlework.

Rosie Wong.—Second prize for Arithmetic and Drawing.

Carry Chow.—Second prize for Application and First for Needlework.

Isabel Remedios.—Distinction for Geography and Dictation.

Molly Bryan.—Distinction for Reading and Dictation.

Couchita Garcia.—Distinction for Recitation and Geography.

Katie Sullivan.—Distinction for Dictation and Object Lessons.

Mary White.—Distinction for Conduct and Application.

Carlotta Rozario.—Distinction for Application and Good Conduct.

Goboi Cooper.—Prize for Music.

CLASS 6.

Elsie Watt.—First prize for General Profit. Distinction for Needlework.

Maria Rozario.—Second prize for General Profit.

Soghra Remazee.—Second prize for General Profit.

Eugenia Cabaco.—Second prize for General Profit.

Annie Solomon.—Distinction for Recitation and Dictation.

Helen Wong.—Distinction for Arithmetic and Needlework.

Margaret Williams.—Distinction for Dictation and Object Lessons.

Nellie Gubby.—Distinction for Arithmetic and Geography.

Lucy Pang.—Distinction for Arith., 1st prize Needlework and Distinction in Painting.

Branca Perpatio.—Distinction for Application.

Daisy Lyew.—Distinction for Application and Good Conduct.

Laura Gil.—Distinction for Religious Knowledge and Geography.

Angelina Santos.—Distinction for Drawing and Application to Music.

CLASS 7.

Rosie Kwok.—First prize for General Profit.

Angela Campos.—Second prize for General Profit.

Couchita del Pan.—Second prize for General Profit.

Charlie da Rosa.—Distinction for Geography and Object Lessons.

Bettie Ozorio.—Distinction for Composition and Arithmetic.

Laura Place.—Distinction for Arithmetic and Object Lessons.

Eileen Aris.—Distinction for Composition and Needlework.

Maria Rodrigues.—Distinction for Geography.

John Alvares.—Distinction for Geography.

CLASS 8.

Bertha Tomas.—First prize for General Profit.

Phyllis Quincey.—Second prize for General Profit.

Bernigia Elarte.—Distinction for English.

Loures Campos.—Distinction for Reading and Recitation.

Carmela Remedios.—Distinction for Dictation and Writing.

Rezven Nemazee.—Distinction for Dictation and Reading.

Marie Hui.—Distinction for Arithmetic and Dictation.

Inez Franco.—Distinction for Relig. Knowledge and Reading.

Alice Hing.—Distinction for Religious Knowledge and Reading.

(Continued on Page 8.)

WINGARNIS

WHEN THE NERVES GIVE WAY.

ACT PROMPTLY TO ARREST THE MISCHIEF.

Hardly any condition of ill-health deserves more pity than that for which there is generally no sympathy. Men and women with nerves out of gear become irritable and fretful and are blamed for ill-temper; whereas it is not their fault. Their health is the cause. Often the nerves have given way under the strain of working for the very people who reproach the sufferer. The tired wife or mother, the bread-winner whose anxiety for family has worried him until he is thin and ill, are the nerve-sufferers who become run down. Their nerves, like all the body's organs, need healthy red blood: worry tells on their digestion and their nerves are ill-fed. In such cases a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills make new blood and tone up the nervous system, by which method they invigorate those whose nerves have given away. The patients become high spirited and full of energy. Nervous starts and irritability are gone. Happiness returns to themselves and others returns.

If your blood is thin and watery, if your nerves are weak, you can begin to get well now, for Dr. Williams' pink pills are to be obtained of medicine vendors everywhere, also post free one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.40, from the China offices of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

The Howitt-Phillips Co., arrived here yesterday. They open at the Theatre Royal to-night with "Peg o' My Heart." We hear that the booking is very heavy.

WINGARNIS

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY the 28th January 1919,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 27 Bellios Terrace.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

(Full particulars from catalogues)

On View from Monday, the 27th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer "PRIAM"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns, where they will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 20th January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th January, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th February, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

19th January, 1919.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Butchers Meats

BEEF MUTTON LAMB.

RABBITS HARES

SAUSAGES BRAWN PRESSED BEEF.

PURITY

EXCELLENCE.

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

St. GEORGE'S BUILDINGS, Tel. 114.

AND AT CANTON.

COPPER QUEEN BELTING

AND

SKOOKUM PACKING.

SINGON & CO.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS. COMPLETE STOCKS.

Telephone No. 515.

Established 1880.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THE CORONET

We are now planning to give you what you have never yet had in a Cinema in Hongkong—both a serial and a five-part picture in the same programme. We are also making it possible for you to come to the Coronet any time between 5.15 and 6.15 p.m. and see the complete show.

In every programme we shall show either a Pathe, a Fox or a Paramount 5-part feature and we have secured a very lively serial of a sensible rather than a sensational kind, entitled, "The Social Pirates" to accompany it. Each episode of this is complete in itself, so that you need not kick yourself if you happen to be so unfortunate as to miss a Programme. The first which we are screening to-night, is entitled "The little Monte Carlo." We are also in treaty for another very amusing serial of which more anon.

Our to-day's "Continuous Programme" will be as follows:—

- 1.—5.15 p.m. Overture.
- 2.—5.20 "The pursuit of the Aigrette—Pathe Color.
- 3.—5.25 "The little Monte Carlo" in two parts.
- 4.—5.55 "Wittles Singing Lessons—Comedy.
- 5.—6.15 Interlude.
- 6.—6.20 "William Farnum in "A Gilded Fool" in 5 parts.
- 7.—7.35 Interlude.
- 8.—7.40 Repeat No. 2.
- 9.—7.45 Repeat No. 3.
- 10.—8.15 Repeat No. 4.
- 8.40 "Performance closes.

Our usual full performance will be held at 9.15 p.m.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fourteenth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Limited on THURSDAY the 30th January 1919 at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December 1918. The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to 30th January 1919 both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & COMPANY LIMITED. General Managers.

WANTED.

WANTED—PART-TIME Employment wanted by Army Officer—Twenty years business experience—good organiser and office manager. B.R. No. 102 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following goods at present in the custody of the above-named Company will be sold after fourteen (14) days from date hereof, unless same are previously taken delivery of and the charges due in respect thereof paid:—

No Mark—2 Cases Feathers stored in West Point godowns October 1st, 1913, in the name of Kwong Shing Wo under Lot 3445.

No Mark—51 Bags Manure stored in West Point godowns October 1st, 1913, in the name of Lee Wah under Lot 3629.

No Mark—180 Bags Antimony stored in West Point godowns July 26th, 1916, in the name of Hing Kee under Lot 843.

W. S. BROWN Secretary. The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 11th January, 1919.

TENNIS SHOES

ENGLISH MADE

CANVAS with Red Rubber Soles \$6.50 \$7.50



BUCKSKIN with Red Rubber Soles \$9.50 \$12.50

EVERY REQUISITE FOR TENNIS WEAR IN STOCK.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

LATEST STYLES

Glyn's Hand made Hats Old English make

NEGLIGES in all the NEWEST MATERIALS and SMARTEST SHAPES.

SOFT FELTS, CAPS, STRAWS, and the POPULAR VELOUR.

SINGLE and DOUBLE TERAIS.

THE COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA



A perfect and complete instrument of Music at an exceptionally MODERATE PRICE



THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL 1322.

JAMES STEER.

9, ICE HOUSE STREET.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

TEL 2877.

TEL 2877.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

INC. IN U.S.A.

YORK BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE

WYOMING SHOVEL WORKS,

WYOMING, Pa. U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHOVELS, SCOOPS AND SPADES

LIBERTY MALT BEVERAGE.

San Miguel's Special Brew, Guaranteed to be non-alcoholic but tastes and looks like Beer. It Creates an Appetite, and Ensures Good Digestion. Recommended for Children, Women, and the aged.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

VICENTE ATIENZA

15 NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.

TEL 115.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA INDIA,
EGYPT &c.

FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON VIA SINGAPORE,
PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hong-kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	23rd February	30th March	8th April
NOYARA	9th March	13th April	22nd "
NELLORE	26th March	30th April	10th May

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

DILWARA	—	due Bombay about 29 January
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FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE Etc.

NORE	20 Jan. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama
DUNERA	28 Jan.	Shanghai only

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS & FURTHER INFORMATION apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. Parr,
Hongkong, 30th January, 1919. Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER

VIA

USUAL PORTS OF CALL.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	20th February
EMPRESS OF ASIA	20th March
MONTEAGLE	5th April
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	17th April
EMPRESS OF ASIA	15th May
MONTEAGLE	10th June
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	12th June
EMPRESS OF ASIA	10th July
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	—

For particulars regarding passage rates, sailing times and reservation of accommodation, also literature of trip and descriptive literature apply to:
P. D. BUTTERFIELD,
General Agent, FARMERS' BUILDINGS,
Phone 1732.
HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APGAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
1,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU
THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Jan. 29th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" "
S.S. "VENEZUELA"

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING
Telephone No. 141.
Chater, Ross.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alterations.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	*Kawachi Maru T. 12,390 *Naba Maru T. 12,500	TUES. 31st Jan. at 11 a.m. THUR. 23rd Jan. at 11 a.m.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	*Tango Maru T. 13,750	SAT. 23rd Feb. at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Akita M. T. 8,750 Kosoku Maru T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 31st Jan. MONDAY, 27th Jan.
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LONDON or Liverpool via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said	*Tamba Maru T. 12,510 *Mishima M. T. 15,590 *Nikko Maru T. 9,500 *Kamakura M. T. 12,410	FRI. 24th Jan. at 11 a.m. FRI. 7th Feb. at 11 a.m. MON. 3rd Feb. at 11 a.m. WED. 15th Feb. at 11 a.m.
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MELBOURNE via Manila, Zam- boanga, Thursday Is., Town- sville, Brisbane & Sydney		
--	--	--

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe,
Yokohama, San Francisco and
Panama Canal

BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca
and Colombo

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Pen-
ang and Rangoon

For date of sailing apply at
the Company's Office.

Talan Maru

Shinshiku M.

Keifuku M.

FRIDAY,
24th Jan.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

NOVEL SALVAGE OPERATION.

The Press Association says:—

Many interesting tales could be

told of how the Admiralty Salvage

Department have saved ships

during the war. Some are ro-

mantic; others thrilling. But

novelty, combined with mystery,

attaches to the saving of the

cross-channel steamer Onward,

which plied between a French

port and a southern port on the

English Coast. The boat was

moored at the English port,

and at about 11 o'clock at night,

for no reason that could then be

discovered, the fore part of the

ship burst into fierce flames. In

order to prevent the fire spread-

ing to the quay the Onward was

towed a little distance away and

scuttled. She listed and rolled

on to her side in the com-

paratively shallow water. Then

the salvage men got to

work. Alongside the quay is

a railway track and the idea

struck them of using locomotives

to raise the sunken steamer.

Strong wire ropes were fastened

round the derelict bulk and

worked through tripods fixed on

the quay. These ropes were

attached to the locomotives,

which commenced the Herculean

task of literally dragging the big

ship into an upright position.

The five railway engines put on

full steam and commenced to tug

with all their strength. It was a

tremendous struggle. The loco-

motives panted, snorted, and

strained, but for a time were

unable to move. Eventually

their combined efforts began to

tell. The vessel was slowly

heaved from her resting place,

and with the aid of tugs kept

clear of the quay and dragged

into an upright position. She

was patched up temporarily and

towed to the Thames for repairs.

Mystery still enshrouds the

origin of the fire. The fierceness

of the outbreak indicated that

thermal bombs had been thrown

into the fore part of the ship. It

was probably an act of treachery.

REFRIGERATING SHIPS.

Fast refrigerating ships to carry

the perishable products of South-

ern California to eastern and

foreign markets are to be built

and operated by the United

States Shipping Board, according

to advices sent to fruit-growers

by Mr. Edward N. Hurley, chair-

man of America's federal shipping

organization. Mr. Hurley an-

nounced that plans have already

been outlined and soon will be

put into effect to build refrigerat-

ing ships especially for the South-

ern California fruit and dairy

trade. Special types of grain

carriers and fast combined pas-

senger and cargo liners for the

Latin-American trade also are to

be added to the American

merchant marine with a few

months.

ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENTS
IN FRANCE.

It will surprise many people to

learn that the demands of the

American forces have led to a

really considerable development

of electrical supply in France. It

has not been a question of putting

into operation one or two central

stations, but of providing a large

number of small units. In plan-

ning these extensions special

regard has been had to possible

peace demands. In addition to

several steam electric power

stations that have been built by

American labour in France, con-

sideration has also been given to

the utilisation of water power,

but underlying the whole

scheme is the intention

to make the hydro-electric

plants a permanent addition

to the power resources of our

Ally. Several hydro-electric

plants are now under construc-

tion ranging in power from 2,000

k.w. to 8,000 k.w. The whole

of the equipment is designed in

accordance with French practice,

which is at variance with

American ideas. An example of

the difference between the elec-

trical installations of the two

countries is that the French

employ direct current to a very

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"LUZON MARU" Wednesday, 13th February, Noon.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"SUMATRA MARU" 3rd February.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.
"KENKON MARU" 26th January, at noon.
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCTION, LAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA & ACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, M. JI. KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

"CHICAGO MARU" 22nd January, at 1 p.m.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Scon Yip Wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

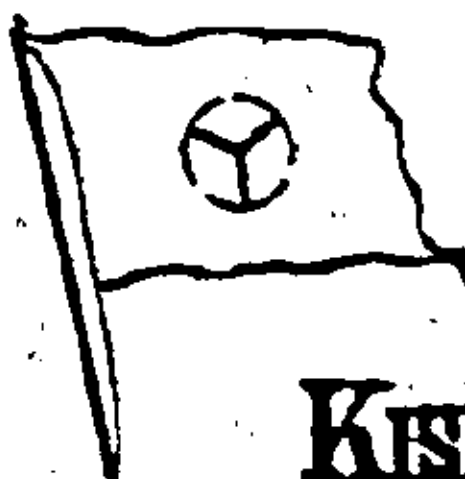
KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 19th January, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.



YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA INCORPORATED IN JAPAN.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

Steamship Owners, Brokers for the Sale, Purchase, Construction and Chartering of Steamers Marine Insurance Brokers, etc.

Coalmine Owners also Bunker Coal Contractors. Best Japanese Coal always in stock.

HEAD OFFICE:—KOBE.

BRANCH OFFICE:—TOKYO, SINGAPORE & TAIHOKU.

AGENTS:—LONDON, NEW YORK, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, SHANGHAI, TAKAO, KEELUNG AND MOJI.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent, Top Floor, King's Building.

Tel. 2844.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departure from HONGKONG:

Steamers	Tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO GROTUS	10,000	5th Feb., 1919.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

Agents.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

"UNIVERSAL MACHINERY"

40-42 RUE CHAINEAU SAIGON. Code A.B.C. No. 11.

SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUE & Co's ENGINEERING WORKS, KHANHOI, SAIGON.

General Engineers, Boiler makers, Copper-smiths, Brass Finishers, Foundry, Shipwrights, Welding by Oxygen, etc., etc.

ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED ON SHORTEST NOTICE, REPAIRS AND TIME GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.

BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING. DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OUR WORK BEING CLOSED PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 116 RUE PAULIN, SAIGON.

Telephone 300. P. N. HULME, Manager.

UNIVERSAL MACHINERY

SHIPPING.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD. (Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BERN, PORT SAUD, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAIWAI, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI AND TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

FOR NAGASAKI & KOBE.

S.S. TAIGEN MARU 25th January, 1919.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING CO., M. HASHIMOTO, General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

CONSIGNEES.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship

"MELVILLE DOLLAR."

with cargo ex s/s "BESSIE DOLLAR" transhipped at Shanghai having arrived from Vancouver, via ports, on January 13th, 1919, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown, where they will be examined on January 18th, 1919, at 10 a.m. by the Company's representatives, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods leave the godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after January 30th, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY. Agents.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1919.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SADO MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd January, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. S. S. Co. s.s. KORE left Singapore for this Port on the 13th inst. and is due here on the 15th inst. about daylight.

The P. & O. S. S. Co. s.s. HELEN left Singapore for this Port on the 14th inst. with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 16th inst.

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTSUKI, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINO, HONJO, KAMAZUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHIMIZU, KAWAYAMA, SIBAI, and OTSUKI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—

Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"

Canton, Haiphong:—"IWASAKI"

Codes:—A, A.B.C. 5th Ed.

Western Union and Bentley's.

AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—

S. SAYEKI, Manager,

No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on Jan. 1, 1919.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

System	At 10 a.m. 1st Jan.	At 10 a.m. 2nd Jan.	At 10 a.m. 3rd Jan.
System A	100.00	100.00	100.00
System B	100.00	100.00	100.00
System C	100.00	100.00	100.00
System D	100.00	100.00	100.00
System E	100.00	100.00	100.00
System F	100.00	100.00	100.00
System G	100.00	100.00	100.00
System H	100.00	100.00	100.00
System I	100.00	100.00	100.00
System J	100.00	100.00	100.00

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	At 10 a.m. 1st Jan.	At 10 a.m. 2nd Jan.	At 10 a.m. 3rd Jan.
System A	100.00	100.00	100.00
System B	100.00	100.00	100.00
System C	100.00	100.00	100.00
System D	100.00	100.00	100.00
System E	100.00	100.00	100.00
System F	100.00	100.00	100.00
System G	100.00	100.00	100.00
System H	100.00	100.00	100.00
System I	100.00	100.00	100.00
System J	100.00	100.00	100.00

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions of gallons during the month of Dec.

System	At 10 a.m. 1st Jan.	At 10 a.m. 2nd Jan.	At 10 a.m. 3rd Jan.
System A	100.00	100.00	100.00
System B	100.00	100.00	100.00
System C	100.00	100.00	100.00
System D	100.00	100.00	100.00
System E	100.00	100.00	100.00
System F	100.00	100.00	100.00
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System J	100.00	100.00	100.00

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DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

A statement of Dodge Brothers war activities is due the owners of their cars.

Dodge Brothers refrained, during the progress of the war from any reference to the performance of the car in Government service.

It seems proper now, however, to disclose the facts, because they are creditable facts—intensifying that good will which owners of Dodge Brothers cars have always manifested.

Dodge Brothers car was the only one of its class approved and adopted by the War Department.

In a separate Ordinance Works, built especially for the purpose, costing millions of dollars and employing thousands of their skilled motor workmen, Dodge Brothers undertook an important duty designated by the War Department.

Without the aid of their great motor organization, Dodge Brothers could not have fulfilled the heavy obligation which they were asked to assume by the Ordinance Department.

The other service required of Dodge Brothers motor works, by the Government, was to continue

to furnish their cars as they were needed.

They were furnished, not in hundreds but in thousands—both for the training camp here, and for service in Belgium, France and Italy.

The record of these thousands of camp and army cars is one in which any owner may feel the utmost pride and satisfaction.

Their performance justified the compliment implied in their selection by the Government.

The great works in which nearly three hundred thousand of their cars have been produced in the past four years furnished a vast storehouse of human energy and equipment for the ordinance work. Naturally, it will take time to adjust the motor works to its full accustomed activity.

Gradually Dodge Brothers will resume the grateful task of continuing to deserve the good will of America—and indeed of the whole world.

Dodge Brothers considered will their most valuable possession. They will never knowingly do anything to lessen it.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. AGENTS.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used All: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—				
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH IN FEET	BREADTH IN FEET	DEPTH IN FEET	TYPE OF DOCK
DOCK NO. 1	100	20	10	GRASS
DOCK NO. 2	100	20	10	GRASS
DOCK NO. 3	100	20	10	GRASS
DOCK NO. 4	100	20	10	GRASS
DOCK NO. 5	100	20	10	GRASS
DOCK NO. 6	100	20	10	GRASS
DOCK NO. 7	100	20	10	GRASS
DOCK NO. 8	100	20	10	GRASS
DOCK NO. 9	100	20	10	GRASS
DOCK NO. 10	100	20	10	GRASS

HEAD OFFICE, KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1, 2, 3.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager, R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

GERMANY'S GRIEVANCES AGAINST ALLIES.

ERZBERGER COMPLAINS TO FOCH.

Amsterdam, January 17.
A message from Berlin states that an official statement says that at the Armistice negotiations Marshal Foch arrived in a saloon carriage. Herr Erzberger complained that peace was being delayed, that the economic movement between Germany and occupied Germany was destroyed, that the measures in Alsace Lorraine showed that France aimed at anticipating the decision of the Peace Conference by annexing the provinces without consulting the people, and that the blockade was making conditions in Germany worse with a possible consequence of a world revolution.

DEATH OF A BARON OF PORTUGAL.

London, January 8 (delayed).
The death is announced of Lord Michelham.
[Lord Michelham of Hellingly was previously Mr. Herbert Stern. He was a Baron of Portugal and senior partner in the firm of Herbert Stern and Co., of London.]

THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

STRONG SQUADRON DESPATCHED TO MALTA.

London, January 19.
The Sunday Express states that the Government intends to revive the British Mediterranean squadron and is sending thither a particularly strong squadron. It declares that orders have been given for the First Battle Squadron to prepare for two years for foreign service. The Squadron will include the Iron Duke, the Benbow, the Marlborough, the Emperor of India and the Canada.
A light cruiser squadron and two flotillas of destroyers will accompany, and the base will be Malta as hitherto.

TEA AUCTIONS FOR EXPORT RENEWED.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES BEING CAREFULLY LIQUIDATED.

London, Jan. 8 (Delayed).
A million pounds of tea are being experimentally auctioned, for export to-day. It is understood that the minimum limits fixed by the Food Ministry for auction compare well with the net prices received by the Government for tea sold in the United Kingdom.
It is pointed out that the size of the stocks in the United Kingdom, which were 144,674,000 lbs. at the end of December, may be an obstacle to a early abandonment of the Government system since the supplies must carefully be liquidated in order to cover expenses.

THE CASUALTIES IN SINKING OF "CHAOUA"

Paris, January 17.
Four hundred and sixty lives were lost in the sinking of the steamer Chaoua (not Chapiro as incorrectly cabled this morning from Rome).

ANOTHER C. B. E. FOR CHINA.

London, January 8 (delayed).
The Gazette announces that the C. B. E. has been awarded, for services during the war, to Mr. T. J. Bourne, the War Office representative in China.

DAY BY DAY.

The Director of Education, Mr. E. A. Irving, has consented to distribute the prizes at the Island Government School on Thursday, 23rd January, at 11 a.m.

There is a big demand for labour in Holland. That is stated on the authority of a Chinese banishé, who gave it to Mr. C. D. Melbourne this morning. Our banishé admitted being banished, but said it was not very clear for how many years. All that he remembered was that he was banished in 1912. Mr. Melbourne: "Do you know how long you have been banished for?" "I have forgotten about it. Since I came back from Malacca I have forgotten about it. I arrived here two or three days ago." Inspector O'Sullivan enlightened the Magistrate that the man was banished for life from Singapore and was given a similar punishment by the Hongkong Government. The Magistrate: "Do you remember being banished in Singapore?" "Yes." "For how long?" "I have forgotten it." "And what are you going to do in the Colony?" "A friend has told me to come here. He told me a number of people were wanted in Holland." "Inspector O'Sullivan suggested that the defendant may have meant Java. But no, the banishé persisted in saying Holland. The story has to how the Police lighted on this man was narrated by the Inspector. On Sunday he was arrested in the act of stealing a fountain pen from the pocket of a passer-by, and after his arrest, when his finger prints were taken, *mirabile dictu* he was an old pal of the Police. The Magistrate: "He says he only arrived here yesterday?" "Anyhow he was arrested in the act of stealing. He made a bad beginning." Before our banishé casts eyes on the Yuyder Zee, he will have to get over the Holland nightmare for 15 months in Hongkong.

We have received from N. Lazarus a neat little booklet entitled "The Optical A.B.C." in which are reproductions in two colours of advertisements which have already appeared in the South China Morning Post. We congratulate N. Lazarus on the successful treatment of a difficult, and at the same time, interesting subject.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull is anxious to reform the Hongkong Police. This morning when he appeared in Mr. Melbourne's Court on behalf of a Chinese who was passing through Hongkong from South Africa he waxed eloquent on the "poison state of Denmark." As a preamble, it may be mentioned that this Chinese was arrested on Saturday on the Praya, in Connaught Road, as he landed there. His luggage was examined, and in a tin containing coffee and labelled "glass with care" was a revolver. He said that he was coming from Wynburg (South Africa) and been away from home for over eighteen years. He was returning to his village, Mr. Melbourne: "In China are you allowed to carry arms?" "The Chinese: I do not know the law. I have been away too long." Mr. Melbourne: "Did you tell your wife to put the revolver in?" "No. I am married too long—evidently a suggestion that the wife knew her work. Thus Mr. Faithfull: "I ask your Worship to consider this case as out of the ordinary run of things. I had said that if the matter was brought to his knowledge by the Police as soon as he arrived the whole thing would have been settled. The man cannot get a permit on board the ship. It is very reasonable to assume that his wife packed the revolver. If he had been informed by the Revenue or Police officer and told to take out a permit, knowing that he was passing through Hongkong, all this would not have happened. The Arms Ordinance was passed after he left the Colony." Mr. Melbourne passed the following ordinance: \$50 fine and the revolver to be confiscated.

ITALIAN CONVENT.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Maria de Rosa.—Distinction for Arithmetic and Writing.
SPECIAL CLASSES.
(CLASS 7.)

Violet Yu.—First prize for General Profit.

Gertie Choo.—Second prize for General Profit.

Susie Chen.—Second prize for General Profit.

Lily Chan.—Distinction for Conduct and Application.

Alice Wong.—Distinction for Conduct and Application.

(CLASS 8.)

Sonia Lam.—First prize for General Profit.

Sophia Lam.—First prize for General Profit.

Dora She.—Second prize for General Profit.

Lily She.—Second prize for General Profit.

Jessie Leong.—Distinction for Conduct and Application.

Lily Woo.—Distinction for Conduct and Application.

Ruby She.—Distinction for Conduct and Application.

Clara Lin.—Distinction for Conduct and Application.

INFANT SCHOOL.
CLASS 9.

Bettie Ferret.—First prize for General Profit.

Lily Williams.—Second prize for General Profit.

Guasie da Roza.—Distinction for Arithmetic.

Maria Ligores.—Distinction for Conduct and Dictation.

Maria Cruz.—Distinction for Recitation.

Angelina Choo.—Distinction for Good Conduct and Neatness.

Erasmus Alves.—Distinction for Drawing.

Olga Azedo.—Distinction for Conduct and Recitation.

Maria Lopes.—Distinction for Conduct and Recitation.

Helena Vieira.—Distinction for Conduct and Application.

Carolina Ribeiro.—Distinction for Conduct and Arithmetic.

Lily Tse.—Distinction for Conduct and Application.

(CLASS 10.)

Alexander Gutierrez.—First prize.

Angelina Danenberg.—First prize.

Carmen da Silva.—Second prize.

Violet Wong.—Second prize.

Distinction to Alfredo Alvares, Carmen del Pan, Giulia Gil, Joseph Tam, Jose Roza, Jose Rocha.

(CLASS 10 (II).)

Joseph Eoo.—First prize.

Sarah Remedios.—Second prize.

Armanda Arbuque.—Second prize.

Distinction to Guilhermina Place, Cissy Silva, Sybil Shuster, Olga Baptista, Alito Rodrigues, Patzi Willis.

If a gambler and his cash and paraphernalia could be confiscated, how the Police would rejoice. Under the present circumstances, unless the powers of the Magistrate can be enlarged so as to confiscate gamblers, we must be satisfied with seeing only the gambler's cash confiscated. One gambler who was seen in a crowd playing "fan-tan" with stakes was the only soul that was netted by the Police yesterday. The cash that he had on his person was ordered by Mr. Wood to be confiscated and, if two dollars was not forthcoming his person is to be held to ransom.

Marquis Hachiro Saionji, Prince Kowji, Mr. Matsuo and Dr. Katsumi are due to arrive here by the Tamba Maru on or about the 23rd inst. They are bound for the European Peace Conference and it is anticipated that the party will stay at the Hongkong Hotel while the vessel is in port.

\$3,000 DAMAGE ON JOY DAY.

Damage to shops amounting to \$3,000 was caused at Norden Camp by troops and other during the armistice celebrations.

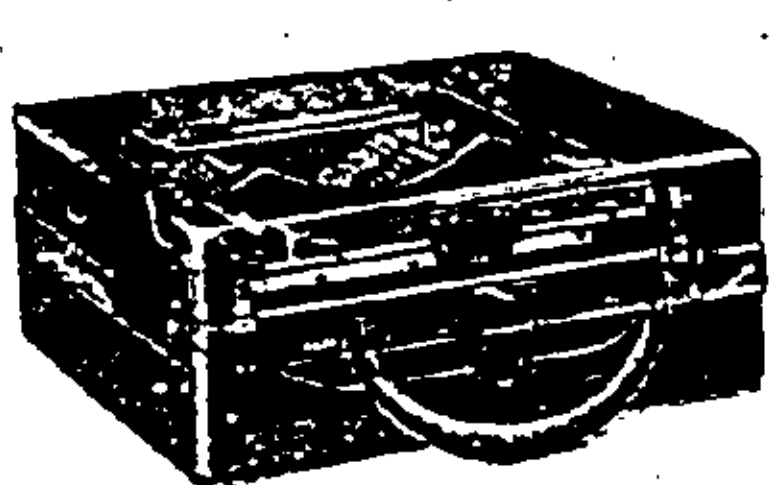
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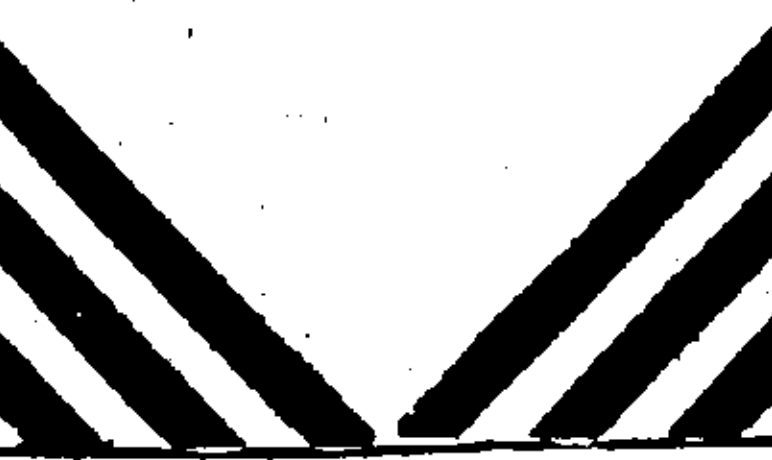


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A FEW FACTS:—
The "Corona" writes in two colours. Weighs only 6 lbs. Has 84 letters and figures. Folds into carrying case. Complete in every way. Price \$80 nett cash including carrying case. Book of instructions supplied.



HERE IT IS FOLDED AND READY TO CARRY
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MACHINERY DEPARTMENT
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TELEPHONE 2487.



ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL

THE HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMEDY COMPANY.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

TO-NIGHT!

(MONDAY, 20TH JAN.)

"Peg O' My Heart."

(TUESDAY, 21ST JAN.)

"Within the Law,"

AN AMERICAN CROOK PLAY.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND JAN.

"The Glad Eye."

Prices: \$5, \$2, & \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Mr. L. Forster, B.A., is to read a paper, "Education—some tendencies" at a meeting of the Church of England Men's Society to be held to-morrow evening in St. Paul's College at 9 p.m. Members and friends are cordially invited.

WINGAR'S

WINGAR'S

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES.

B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks b. \$740 aa. 71 1/2

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$405

North China b. \$1171

Unions sa. \$940

Yangtzes b. \$205

Far Eastern n. \$23

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$155

H. K. Fires b. \$340

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$88

Steamboats n. \$111

Indos (Prof.) b. \$30

Indos (Del.) n. \$55

Shells n. \$56

Ferries b. \$44

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. & sa. \$100

Malabon b. \$37

MINING.

Nail ns b. 47

Langkat sa. \$24

Rauha n. \$24

Tronohs n. \$4

Urals n. \$35

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$116

Kowloon Docks n. \$107

Shai Docks s. \$132

N. Engineerings b. \$244

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$118

H. K. Hotels n. \$10

Land Invest. n. \$102

H'phreys Est. b. \$275

K'loon Lands b. \$35

West Points n. \$72

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. \$17

Kunz Yiks s. \$131

Lau Kung Mow n. \$122

Orientals n. \$8

Shai Cottons n. \$5

Yantai Cottons n. \$12

MINCELI.

Grass Island n. \$10

Borneos b. \$14

China Light & P. n. \$1

Providents sa. \$81

Dairy Farms n. \$254

H. K. Electrics b. \$70

Macao Electrics b. \$34

Ropes n. \$10

Trams, Low Level b. \$770

Trams, Peak, old b. \$1

Trams, Peak, new b. \$70

Laundries b. \$83

Steel Foundries n. \$12

U. Waterboats sa. \$12

Watsons n. \$383

Wm. Powells b. \$14

Wiseman's b. \$35

Hongkong, January 20, 1919.

DAUGHTER TO MR. CHURCHILL.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill recently. Mr. Churchill had business at Buckingham Palace, and received the King's congratulations.

ROYAL SOCIETY MEDAL WINNERS.

Professor H. A. Lorentz, Leyden, has been awarded the Copley medal, of the Royal Society; Professor Charles Farry and Dr. Alfred Perot jointly receive the Rumford medal; and Professor Alfred Fowler receives the Royal Medal.

STATUE TO CAPTAIN BALL, V.C.

A cheque for \$200 has been received for the statue to the memory of Captain Ball, V.C., from the officer commanding the 3rd Volunteer Herts Regiment. The officer explains that this sum was collected from some of the famous airman's admirers.

OPTIONAL DRILL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

It has been decided (says the War Office) to suspend for the present the appointment of candidates to commission the Volunteer Force and the enrolment of men into the various corps. This will involve the suspension of all action for the enrolment of men exempted by tribunals with the liability to join the Volunteer Force. It has further been decided to relax the provisions of drill and training agreements. Although training facilities will be continued, attendance at drill will be purely voluntary.

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HONGKONG.

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Most up-to-date and Cheapest House

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comprising

Collars, Blouses, Handkerchiefs, Table & Bed Covers, etc.,

Filet & other Hand-made Laces.

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BREEZY GARAGE.

81, Des Voeux Road, Central.

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ON HIRE

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FAIRALL
& CO.

Annual Winter Sale.

Reduction in

all Departments

Commencing on

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22 1919.

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL

TWO NIGHTS ONLY

BY

THE TWO GREAT ARTISTS

SKLAREYSKI

PIANIST

SYKORA

CELLIST

Wednesday 29th Jan. 9.15 p.m.

Saturday 1st Feb. 9.15 p.m.

Prices: \$5, \$2, & \$1.

Booking now Open at MOUTRIE'S

Management J. GENIN.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

POSITION OF THE PRESS.

London, Jan. 18.
The Press Bureau gives a message from Paris that President Wilson, the Prime Ministers and Foreign Secretaries of the Allies have discussed the relations of the Conference and the Press and have referred the matter to a meeting of the Press and the Allied Associated Governments this afternoon for an interchange of views concerning future methods. It has been decided that the Governments mutually exchange the latest information regarding Russia with a view to a joint examination of the question.

ACUTE DIFFERENCES.

Paris, Jan. 18.
The Draconian decision of the Peace Conference regarding the issuing of no news, except communiques, will be difficult to maintain because it would deprive journalists from writing on many innocuous subjects. Apparently we have applauded the exit of secret diplomacy prematurely. Of course what is patent to everybody is that there are acute differences at the Conference, even among the five Great Powers and the latter fear, perhaps with reason, that open public discussion of these differences will not help their task. Hence it has been decided to keep the Press at arm's length and the public in ignorance.

JOURNALISTS TO CONFER.

Paris, Jan. 17.
Owing to representations and a protest by British and American Journalists the Peace Conference has refrained from officially recording the resolution limiting information supplied to the Press to communiques and binding the plenipotentiaries to secrecy. The Conference, moreover, has invited the associated journalists to formulate proposals to secure publicity for the proceedings of the Conference. A committee of associated journalists has been formed and has been given plenary powers to submit proposals to the Conference, sitting on the 17th. The British journalist delegation comprises the correspondents of Reuter's Agency the "Times" and the "Daily Chronicle."

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION.

London, Jan. 17.
The question of the language to be used at the discussions at the Peace Table is being taken up. It is understood that the position of the American and British delegations is that the discussions should be bilingual, but in the case of a test treaty a bilingual document is inadvisable on account of the difficulty of an exact literal translation. Therefore French has been chosen. M. Sazonov, Russian ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed to represent the Siberian Government and has reached Paris. Two suggestions have been made. One is that the Russian delegation should be composed of a person representing certain established Government in Russia and the other suggestion is that an Inter-Allied Committee should be appointed to handle all matters relating to Russia and the interests of Western Russia.

ATTITUDE TO RUSSIA.

Paris, Jan. 17.
M. Clemenceau said that the French Government did not intend to change its policy regarding Russia and contended that the panel system of representation at the Peace Conference would satisfy everyone. There was no question which the most competent authority could not deal with thereby. For example the League of Nations was a question where representation of all interests was assured. "ABOMINABLE LIES."

Paris, Jan. 16.
In the Chamber M. Clemenceau, replying to interpellations, said the Conference was pursuing its labours in a spirit of cordiality and complete conciliation. He stated that President Wilson ejaculated "What abominable lies" on learning "New York Tribune" had published the withdrawal of all Americans and that he would leave France himself if some of his demands were not conceded. The Conference favoured publicity but deemed it desirable to keep some matters secret in order to avoid bad feeling.

SIAM'S REPRESENTATION.

Paris, Jan. 17.
The "Temps" understands that Siam, who effectively participated in the war, will be represented by two delegates instead of one. It is anticipated that certain nations allotted two delegates intend to protest at the plenary sitting on Jan. 18 against under-representation.

INDICTING THE EX-KAISER.

Paris, Jan. 17.
A number of Belgian private individuals will make formal complaints against the deposed Emperor before the Belgian Courts of Justice.—Havas.

SOUTH RUSSIAN COMMAND.

London, Jan. 18.
Reuter learns that the Hetmen of the Don and Kuban Cossacks have agreed that General Deniken assume Supreme Command of all Russian Naval and Military Forces in South Russia.

ARMISTICE PROLONGED.

Amsterdam, Jan. 19.
A message from Berlin says the prolongation of the armistice treaty was signed on the afternoon of the 16th at Treves by Herr Erzburger.

FLIGHT FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA.

London, Jan. 18.
The Press Bureau states that a Handley Page machine from England has arrived in India.

THE AIR MINISTRY.

London, Jan. 15.
The Press Bureau announces that it is authoritatively stated that the status of the Air Ministry will remain unchanged and it remains a separate and independent Ministry, its also connection with the War Office being that one State Secretary controls both departments. The relations of the Air Force with the Navy and Army will not be altered. The Air Ministry is proceeding to effect legislation and international agreements to permit of the speedy commencement of civil aviation.

ITALIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

London, Jan. 16.
The Italian Cabinet has resigned owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino desires to be fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the "Yugo-Slavs," the surrender of Dalmatia and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

BERLIN REPORTED CALM.

Amsterdam, Jan. 18.
A message from Berlin dated Jan. 15 states that Government troops have thoroughly cleared out the Spartacists from the Moabit quarter. A large number of Spartacists have been imprisoned and considerable arms have been captured with slight resistance. The city was generally calm last night.

A message from Essen states that the Soviet has taken over the control of the coalmines.

PROMINENT SOCIALISTS KILLED.

Copenhagen, Jan. 17.
A telegram from the Wolff Bureau of Berlin says it is persistently reported that Herr Liebknecht, who was arrested during the night, attempted to escape while being conveyed across Tiergarten Park in Berlin. He was killed by a shot fired by a soldier. Rosa Luxemburg, while being conveyed under arrest from a hotel, was dragged from her carriage and killed by an infuriated crowd. The reports have not yet been officially confirmed.

DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY.

Amsterdam, Jan. 17.
An official statement from Berlin confirming the deaths of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg states that they were arrested in a Berlin suburb. After a brief examination before the local Staff Headquarters Liebknecht, just after entering an automobile en route to Moabit Prison, was violently struck by an unknown member of the assembled crowd. The car quickly drove off in order to protect Liebknecht from further molestation, but owing to its great speed the car broke down in the Tiergarten. Then, whilst proceeding to prison afoot, Liebknecht, notwithstanding previous warnings, attempted to escape after stabbing one of his escort in the hand. Liebknecht disregarded repeated calls to stop, whereupon the soldiers fired, killing him.

It was reported from The Hague on the 16th inst. that Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg had arrived at the frontier but at present were not permitted to take refuge in Holland owing to having no passports and pending a decision.

A message from Berlin of the 15th states that the Government is strongly garrisoning Berlin and installing the most modern appliances of war.

GOVERNMENT'S STRONG ACTION.

London, Jan. 17.
Apart from the deaths of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg there are clear indications that the German Government and people are determined to end the Spartacist movement so that the National Assembly elections can be held undisturbed and peace be finally attained. The Government is now making a great display of force in Berlin where they have a large number of troops with heavy guns, field guns, armoured cars, tanks and flame throwers, also storm troops with machine guns. Commander-in-Chief Noske in a proclamation declares that the troops will protect personal freedom, property, the freedom of the press and unimpeded voting for the National Assembly and opponents will be disarmed. The strong action of the Government has had a reassuring effect on the population.

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

LEGISLATURES RATIFY PROPOSAL.

New York, Jan. 16.
The Legislatures of 35 States have ratified the prohibition amendment the Federal Constitution submitted under a recent act of Congress. Only one more Legislature need ratify in order to make up the necessary three-fourths in the Union. Under the amendment the prohibition begins in a year, but many think the United States will go on a permanent bone-dry basis on July 1, when the measure mentioned on Sept. 24 will be effective.

Nebraska is the Thirty-sixth State to have ratified the prohibition amendment.

NATIONAL REJOICING.

Washington, Jan. 17.
Church bells are ringing in some States in celebration of the national prohibition, which will be an accomplished fact a year hence, the necessary three-fourths of the States having ratified the amendment of the Constitution to that effect. Actually, prohibition becomes effective on July 1st, as a war measure till the President declares the Army is demobilized. Generally the opinion is expressed that the President will not declare this until the Constitutional Amendment becomes effective.

The amendment makes the manufacture, sale, exportation and importation of alcohol beverages illegal throughout the United States. Measures are already being taken fixing the penalties for infraction. The Leaders of Congress do not fear that the efforts of the liquor interests to have the decision of the State Legislatures declared illegal will be successful. The Federal and State Governments will lose enormous revenues by this epoch making step.

THE EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

London, Jan. 17.
The Ministry of Reconstruction publishes the report of the Committee on Financial Risks, which was appointed owing to the manufacturers and traders fearing that losses due to a fall in prices of the raw material bought at war time prices might hinder full scale production. The Committee recommends, alternatively, a reduction of the Excess Profits duty to 55 per cent. for 1918, or deferring the payment of a part of that duty for five years.

ESTHONIAN CAMPAIGN.

Stockholm, Jan. 18.
An Estonian communique states: We occupied the town of Dorpat which the enemy evacuated.

GERMANS UNDER ARMS.

London, Jan. 18.
Reuter learns that it is believed that there are still over half a million Germans under arms on the West Front. There has been no improvement in the handing over of military material. We cannot yet remove troops from Trans-Caspia in view of the necessity of preventing the Bolsheviks from penetrating North Persia and Khorassan. It is confirmed that the Siberians have captured 20,000 Bolsheviks, a thousand machine-guns and much material at Perm. The Siberians have reached the River Kama but the Bolsheviks are advancing further south. Five Bolshevik armies, with German officers, are operating on this front.

FREE LOVE IN RUSSIA.

London, Jan. 17.
Major General Poole, the Allied commander on the North Russia front, in a message dated the 8th states that evidence shows that a Bolshevik decree for the nationalisation of women has been put into force and communities of free love established. In several towns respectable women have been flogged for not yielding.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DEFENCE OF LITHUANIA.

London, Jan. 18.
Reuter learns that at the request of the President of Lithuania the Polish Government has agreed to defend the Lithuanians against the Bolsheviks and has appointed a High Commissioner, who will immediately take over the administration of Lithuania.

THE LUXEMBURG THRONE.

Paris, Jan. 17.
The Luxembourg Government has informed the French Government that Princess Charlotte has ascended the throne in succession to her sister Adelaide who abdicated recently, the Chamber approving of the accession by 30 votes to 19.

NEW AERIAL SERVICE.

Paris, Jan. 17.
The Brothers Farman announce that the official trials of the first aeroplane to be used in the service between Paris and London will take place near Versailles on Saturday next. The first machine for London leaves on January 23.

PASSENGER STEAMER MINED.

Rome, Jan. 17.
The French steamer Chaprol, carrying 650 Greek, Serbian and Russian passengers from Marseilles, was mined off Messina and sank in four minutes. It is feared that five hundred were drowned. The British steamer Cogheston rescued 150.

RELEASE OF U. S. SHIPS.

New York, Jan. 16.
The Shipping Board announces that all American ships requisitioned for the war will be released or tonnage compensation given.

FAMINE RELIEF.

Washington, Jan. 18.
The Senate Appropriations Committee has favourably reported on the appropriation of a hundred million dollars for famine relief in Europe.

ART DEALER'S DEATH.

New York, Jan. 16.
The death is announced of the art dealer, Henry Duveen.

RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN GOODS.

London, Jan. 18.
An influential deputation of the National Union of Manufacturers has urged Sir A. Stanley to immediately reimpose and strictly enforce the restrictions on the importation of foreign goods which have been lifted for three months. It is understood that Sir A. Stanley undertook to comply with the request at the termination of the aforementioned three months and may even extend the list to which the restrictions applied.

COTTON CONTROL.

London, Jan. 18.
The Cotton Control Board has announced that an increase in the number of spindles and looms running can be permitted for the present, but the Board is endeavouring to secure the speedy release from the Army of men whose services will be necessary when the running of additional machinery is possible.

MINERS WAGE DEMANDS.

London, Jan. 18.
The British Miners' Federation Conference has decided by 500,000 against 23,000 votes to demand a thirty per cent advance in wages and that war advances be continued. The minority thought the demands did not go far enough.

COST OF FOOD RELIEF.

Paris, Jan. 16.
The Supreme Food Council has concluded that eighty millions sterling will be required to feed the peoples in the liberated regions and Armenia until next Summer and has decided to ask the Associated Governments how this sum can be provided.

THE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

London, Jan. 17.
It is reported from Paris on the 16th. that Britain has requested Mr. Hughes to take charge of the indemnity question for the British Empire.

SINN FEIN ACTIVITY.

Dublin, Jan. 17.
Sinn Fein, apparently determined upon forcing the pace, has assumed the title of Irish Republican Party and has announced the Constituent Assembly as opening at the Mansion House on the 21st.

AN OPERATIC SUCCESS.

Paris, Jan. 17.
Penelope, the masterpiece of French modern music by Faure, met with a great success at the Opera Comique. Havas.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SPITZBERGEN COAL AND IRON.

The Norwegian mining journal *Bergverksnyt*, in dealing with the British Spitzbergen Expedition, under the leadership of Mr. F. W. Salisbury Jones, says:—The British Flag has been hoisted at Ebelstift Harbour, Spitzbergen. The German properties there and the German wireless station have been destroyed. The enormous coal and iron deposits at Spitzbergen belonging to the Northern Exploration Company, Ltd., have been examined by a number of English and Norwegian experts, who all declare that the iron ore deposits, without comparison, are the largest and richest in Europe. Whole mountains of solid iron, extending over 17 English miles, have been staked out, and these are situated near splendid harbours which are capable of accommodating ships of any size. The Ray "Lowe Sound" is described as large enough to accommodate the whole fleet of the world. The coal deposits exposed to the day can be traced alongside the mountain sides for a distance exceeding 30 English miles on both sides of the Lowe Sound, which has a width of 5 1/2 miles. The company has already commenced working its first mine in Lowe Sound, close to Davis City; barracks have been erected there, and the camp is under the leadership of Captain F. Wild, well known in connection with the Scott and Shackleton expeditions. The mining industry is under the leadership of Engineer B. Maughan, and Dr. McIlroy is in charge of sanitary matters of the camp. Work will proceed throughout the year. There have been more than 400 miners and workers at Spitzbergen during the winter of 1918, and about 800 more are coming. The sanitary conditions in all the camps have been splendid. There has practically occurred no kind of sickness. The expedition also visited the Company's other iron and coal deposits in King's Bay, Recherche Bay, Van Kuleus Bay, and on both sides of Bell Sound, also properties belonging to Norwegian and Swedish companies. These latter are already doing splendid business, and their plant is being extended with feverish haste. Shipping to the extent of more than 150,000 tons has been engaged during 1918 in bringing coal to Norway and Russia. The production of coal during the present year exceeds 80,000 tons, and will during 1919 exceed 100,000 tons.

FUTURE OF THE PACIFIC.

Masajiro Fujise, of Tokyo, managing director of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, in a speech at a luncheon at which he was the guest of San Francisco's leading business men and financiers, said: "American natural resources and zeal have been a staunch bulwark of democracy in the world struggle. Japan anticipates developing mutual understanding and cordial relations with the United States through the medium of trans-Pacific trade. The Pacific along the whole coasts of two-thirds of the world's population is teeming as the future arena of world trade. I have been impressed by the high qualities of kindness and frankness shown my party by the American public and I shall carry back with me the greatest regard for your great commonwealth."

£10,000 PEACE OFFERING.

Alderman William Beavis, of Southampton, has presented the town with £10,000 as a thank offering for the end of the war. The interest will be spent on a yearly treat to the children of the elementary schools.

GAOL LETTER SNUGGLING.

Dr. Cusack, one of the Sinn Fein prisoners, while at Birmingham was allowed out of gaol to visit his dentist, and he seized the opportunity to call at a restaurant, where he made the acquaintance of a waitress named May Williams. Later the waitress obtained a passport to go to Ireland, but when about to sail her luggage was searched, and was found to contain 19 letters, some stamped and addressed to persons in Ireland. She was arrested on the ground that she was an agent for the smuggling of letters and documents out of the Birmingham prison. The girl was bound over in £20 at Bow-street the magistrate remarking that she was no doubt a youthful enthusiast, who had allowed her enthusiasm to get the better of her discretion.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY IN CHINA.

A Mukden dispatch to the "Asahi" says that the Standard Oil Company of New York proposes to establish a general Far Eastern agency at Mukden with a view to extending its operations in Manchuria, Mongolia, and Siberia. The dispatch adds that managers of the company's offices in Changchun, Antung, Yinkow, Harbin, and other places have already come to Mukden to hold a conference concerning the proposed extension of the company's operations.

IRON AND STEEL EXCHANGE FOR LONDON.

The organization of British industries goes on apace. The latest, and by no means the least, to be announced is the formation of the London Iron and Steel Exchange, Ltd. This Exchange has been formed, it is stated, by a group of some forty of the leading British firms engaged in the iron, steel, and metal industries. It comes into being at an auspicious moment, when the whole tide of industrial activity is being turned from purposes of war to purposes of peace. The secretary's office is at 113, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. and for the purposes of its business the London Iron and Steel Exchange, Ltd., has secured the great Pillar Hall of Cannon-street Hotel. On this the directors of the Exchange are to be congratulated, since there is no better or more convenient hall for the purposes of such an Exchange in the whole of the city of London.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/3	3/16
30 d/s	3/3	5/16
60 d/s	3/3	7/16
4 m/s	3/3	9/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.	
T/T Singapore	138 1/2	
T/T Japan	148	
T/T India	Nom.	
Demand India	Nom.	
T/T San Francisco	77 3/4	
co & New York		
T/T Java	182 1/2	
T/T Marks	N. m.	
T/T France	422	
Demand Paris	422 1/2	
BUYING.		
4 m/s L/C	3/4 3/4	
4 m/s D/P	3/4 3/4	
6 m/s L/C	3/4 3/4	
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	3/4 3/4	
30 d/s San Francisco co & New York	78 3/4	
4 m/s Marks	Nom.	
4 m/s France	439 1/2	
6 m/s France	444 1/2	
Demand Germany		
Demand New York	77 1/2	
T/T Bombay	Nom.	
Demand Bombay	Nom.	
T/T Calcutta	Nom.	
Demand Calcutta		
Demand Manila	157	
Demand Singapore	138 1/2	
On Haiphong	Nom.	
On Saigon	Nom.	
On Bangkok	47 1/2	
Sovereign	6 05 Nom.	
Gold leaf per oz	41.40	
Bar Silver, per oz	43 7/16	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	par.
" 10 "	8 1/2 prem.
" 5 "	\$6.30 prem.
Canton	7 1/2 dis.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
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